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A STREET PRIZEFIGHT

NINE ROUNDS FOUGHT WITHOUT POLICE INTERFERENCE.

John Casey and Albert McCormick, Lightweight Boxers, Bruise Each Other on a Sidewalk, According to Queensberry Rules, and to the Delight of a Large Tenderloin Crowd—The Referee Decides that the Contest Was a Draw.

A brutal prizefight, which lasted through nine rounds, was fought with bare knuckles after 8 o'clock last night on the sidewalk in front of the Central Storage Warehouse, at 166 and 168 West Thirty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and only two blocks from the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station.

The contestants were two lightweight boxers, John Casey and Albert McCormick, who are well-known characters of the Tenderloin precinct.

The fight was under Queensberry rules, and there were all the accessories of a regular pugilistic encounter, with the exception of a rope to mark off the fighting ground. The ring was formed by a dense crowd of over 200 persons, which screened the fighters and prevented any interference.

Nine rounds of two minutes each were fought, and during the intermissions one of the fighters sat upon a chair and the other upon a soap box. These articles were from J. A. Smith's barber's shop, at 170 West Thirty-second Street.

Although the fight lasted from 8 to 8:40 o'clock, and attracted a great throng of people, the police in that vicinity were unaware of it. The fight was ended and only a few persons who witnessed it remained on the scene discussing so remarkable an event, even for the Tenderloin, when a policeman appeared and made inquiry.

During the progress of this battle with bare fists the crowd maintained a semblance of order, but the voice of the referee and timekeeper, a friend of the fighters named Devlin, could be heard fifty yards away.

Casey and McCormick had been trying for several weeks to arrange a fight. Both men are clever boxers. Their friends recently drew up an agreement for an encounter to take place on Staten Island for a purse of $150, the winner to receive in addition one-third of the gate receipts. The purse was raised by two Eighth Avenue saloon keepers, each contributing one-half the amount and backed one of the men. Several meetings were held between Casey, McCormick, and their backers, but they failed to reach and agreement concerning the place for the fight. Casey had experienced trouble at the hands of the Staten Island authorities, and refused to go there, and he insisted that Blissville, L. I., would be an ideal place, as its name indicates. The men arranged to meet last night and settle the matter.

Casey, his seconds, and the referee, Devlin, waited at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue last night for McCormick and his supporters to put in an appearance before going to the Sixth Avenue resort, where a new agreement was to be drawn up. McCormick arrived a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and entered into conversation with Casey. After some talk McCormick became angry and said to Casey:

"This is the third time you have backed out. I don't think you want to fight."

"I never backed out," retorted Casey, "and if you say so you are a cur. I am not afraid of you, and I can lick you right here."

"Come away from the corner," said McCormick, pulling off his coat, and walking down Thirty-second Street, "and I'll give you all the fight you want."

The men stopped in front of the storage warehouse, which offered a convenient spot for an encounter, and prepared to fight. Their friends and Devlin pleaded in vain that they would all be arrested.

"Get in the shadow of the building," said Casey to McCormick, "and I will put you to sleep in four rounds."

In a trice the crowd closed in around the men, and formed a ring, for a Tenderloin crowd dearly loves a fight. The men stood within the ring wearing only trousers and undershirts, Devlin called "Time," and they were at it hammer and tongs, dealing vicious blows at each other with their uncovered hands.

It was a bloody battle. The sharp knuckles did their work, and soon streams of blood ran from the faces of the fighters. Nine regular rounds were fought, and then the referee insisted upon stopping the encounter and calling it a draw.

By this time, however, the neighborhood had been thoroughly aroused and the fighters were frightened at the growing mass of people which encircled them. There were several customers in James A. Smith's barber shop at the fight began. They jumped on chairs and watched the fight from the windows of the shop with their faces covered with lather. Two of Smith's customers took wet towels to the men, and the seconds used them to wipe the fighters' bloody faces between the rounds.

When the fight stopped the men were hurried away in opposite directions by their friends.

Smith, who said he attends all the pugilistic encounters in this vicinity, remarked that it was one of "the gamest fights" he had ever witnessed.

TO GO TO PARIS FOR MORE STUDY.

Two Young Naval Officers Who Are to be Honored by the Department.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Two young naval officers will soon be sent abroad for instruction in Paris. They are Assistant Engineers John M. Hodgins of Virginia and B. K. McMorris of Alabama, and they are to be ordered to the Ecole Polytechnique for a two years' course in marine engineering.

The young officers stood at the head of the engineer class at the Naval Academy at the end of a six years' course last month, and, in conformity with custom, they are to take the places of two engineer officers who are just completing their supplementary course at the French school. The officers who return are J. S. Potter and R. D. Hasbrouck, the former of whom has been placed on sick leave. Secretary Herbert will probably also designate two graduates of the line class for instruction in Europe on naval construction. They will be sent to the Paris school or to a similar institution in Glasgow.

The foreign schools do not include in their course much more than is embraced in the course at the Naval Academy, but there are many advantages in residence abroad, such as the facilities for observation, the opportunities of acquiring languages, and the chances of visiting public and private establishments and dockyards.

William Is Boastful.

WILHELMSHAVEN, July 1.—In a speech delivered by Emperor William at the launching here to-day of the battleship Kaiser Friedrich III., his Majesty declared that the new vessel was superior to any ship in the navy of any foreign power. The Emperor started this evening on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern upon a voyage in Northern Norway seas. The trip will occupy six weeks, and the Hohenzollern will be accompanied by the cruiser Gefion.

Broke Her Shaft and Foundered.

SUAKIM, July 1.—The Red Star packet boat Rahmanieh, bound from Suakim for Suez, broke her shaft yesterday and drifted upon a reef, where she foundered. Sixty persons were drowned. The most of them were Greeks.

A RUNAWAY FRIGHTENS SHOPPERS.

Flight of a Horse on Twenty-third Street Sidewalk—Two Men Hurt.

A runaway horse attached to a light wagon owned by O. J. Gude created great excitement yesterday among the throng of shoppers that filled Twenty-third Street at the noon hour.

The horse took fright at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and two men who were on the wagon were thrown out. They were the driver, Charles Holbert of 49 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, and C. C. Crouch. Crouch was not injured. Holbert was hurt about the head and received bruises on the body. He held on to the reins in an effort to stop the horse, but he let them go after he had been dragged a short distance. He was taken to the New-York Hospital in an ambulance. Another man caught the horse by the bridle, but was knocked down and nearly run over. The horse dashed along the south sidewalk toward Sixth Avenue. Those who were going in the same direction as the animal were warned of their danger by the cries of others, and there was a wild scamper to get out of the path of the runaway. Several women were thrown down in the struggling crowd, but were not injured.

At Sixth Avenue the horse nearly ran into an open car filled with passengers. The car driver, however, stopped his team in time to prevent a collision. The shouts of the frightened shoppers added to the animal's terror, and his speed was increased as he took to the sidewalk again and continued toward Seventh Avenue. Half a dozen men attempted to stop the runaway, but they were swept aside so quickly that they could not restrain him.

John Howe of 321 East Twenty-ninth Street was knocked down and run over by the runaway at Seventh Avenue. He was walking slowly at the time, evidently unconscious of the animal's approach. Those who saw his danger shouted to him, but he failed to understand the warning until it was too late to avoid the galloping horse. He was severely injured about the legs, and an ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital.

Between Seventh and Eighth Avenues the horse had a clear road, as there were only a few persons on the block at the time, and they were by no means slow in getting out of his way. His wild race ended when Ninth Avenue was reached. He was stopped there by Walter McGrath, a rammer employed by the cross-town railroad. Neither the horse nor the wagon was injured.

It is said that the horse ran away earlier in the day, but was stopped before he went far. At that time no one was injured.

A DESPERATE YOUNG BURGLAR.

Tried to Rob a Broadway Cigar Store, but Was Caught.

Although only eighteen years old, John L. Snyder of 100 Fourth Avenue proved himself a desperate burglar yesterday. He entered Richard Katz's cigar store, at 1,335 Broadway, about 4 P. M. with the intention of robbing it. No one was in sight. William Spallbaum, who had been left in charge of the store, was dozing behind a screen, and there was no one to interfere with Snyder. He dropped to his knees, crept stealthily behind the counter, and opened the cash drawer, in which there was a package containing greenbacks and a few silver coins. He was creeping back to the door with the money, and was about to take to his feet and run, when one of the silver pieces fell. The noise aroused Spallbaum, who sprang from his chair and seized Snyder.

Snyder turned on Spallbaum and made a desperate attack. The two struggled about the store, upsetting cigar boxes, smashing showcases, and generally wrecking the establishment. From the store they fought to the sidewalk, where Snyder wrenched himself loose from Spallbaum's grasp and started up Broadway.

Spallbaum shouted for assistance, and Frederick Lewis, an actor, who was standing in front of the Herald Square Theatre, started in pursuit. Snyder ran into a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and there Lewis caught him. A policeman of the Nineteenth Precinct then arrived and took charge of Snyder and locked him up.

Snyder said he had a confederate waiting for him outside the cigar store, but he refused to tell his name. The amount of his theft was only $7, of which $5 was found in his pockets. He had thrown away the coin. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

LEVY ON HUTCHINS FOR $900,000

Judgment Executed on a Suit Twenty-five Years Old.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Attachments on a judgment for more than $900,000, with interest and costs, have been served on the real estate in this city owned by Stilson Hutchins.

This is the culmination of a suit which has occupied the attention of the District Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court for more than a quarter of a century. The plaintiff was Augustin J. Ambler, and the defendants were Rodney M. Whipple and Thomas S. Dickerson.

The story is to the effect that Augustin J. Ambler invented a furnace for smelting iron by the use of kerosene, and that alleged unlawful use of the patents thereon was made by the defendants named. A company was organized here for the purpose of putting the furnace on the market, it was claimed, and conducted in a manner that resulted in financial loss to Mr. Ambler. He entered suit and recovered judgment, and April 4 last Mr. Ambler filed a petition, asking that Mr. Hutchins be named as one of the parties of the suit, he being connected with the local company that handled the furnaces.

About six years ago a judgment for $910,534 was secured. Mr. Ambler has repeatedly endeavored to recover on the judgment, but without success. The latest step was attaching Mr. Hutchins's property. The latter, it is understood, sailed for Europe a few days ago.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has appointed the following cadets at large to West Point to enter the class beginning June, 1897:

Henry E. Mitchell, son of the late William G. Mitchell, U. S. A., who died in active service; alternate, Frederick Mears, son of the late Lieut. Col. Frederick Mears, Fourth United States Infantry, who died in active service. Richard P. Williams, son of Major Charles W. Williams, U. S. A.; alternate, William P. Ennis, son of Capt. William Ennis, Fourth Artillery; and to fill the vacancy in the cadetship for the District of Columbia, Joseph F. Barnes, grandson of the late Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. A.; alternate, William L. English, son of the late Lieut. W. L. English, Seventh Infantry, who died of wounds received in action with Nez Percé Indians.

Elizabeth's New Democratic Officers.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1.—The Elizabeth Board of Aldermen for 1896-7, which is Democratic for the first time in some years, met to-night and organized. The following Democratic officials were elected: Street Commissioner for three years, N. K. Thompson; City Physician for one year, Dr. Thomas E. Dollan; Excise Commissioner for four years, Robert Higgins; Sealer of Weights and Measures for one year, Eugene Kirk. The annual appropriation for carrying on the city's affairs was fixed at $380,200. This will enable the tax rate to be lowered from 2.08 to 2.88, the lowest point it has reached since the city went into bankruptcy, eighteen years ago.

Prof. Herrmann to Mystify Convicts.

SING SING, N. Y., July 1.—Prof. Herrmann, the magician, is to give a performance in Sing Sing Prison on the Fourth for the entertainment of the convicts. The magician and a party will go to the prison in a private car, to be provided for the occasion by the New-York Central Railroad. General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the road offered the car to the party, and it was gladly accepted. The performance will be given in the chapel of the prison, and will last for about two hours. During that time the professor will do all his most mystifying tricks.

To Chicago $10.00.—July 3, 4, 5, and 6. Central Ticket Office, 699 Broadway. Open Sunday. —Adv.

BONDS KEEP HIM AT HOME

ANOTHER BOND PROMPTED MAYOR McGUIRE TO START FOR EUROPE.

Syracuse's Chief Executive, Just Married, Had Planned to Visit England, and Had Passage Engaged—Reaching This City He Found Trouble Had Arisen over Some of His Town's Securities—Bride's Advice to Abandon the Trip.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, whose sobriquet of "The Boy Orator" gave way to that of "The Boy Mayor" after the last municipal election in the Salt City, is at the Union Square Hotel with his bride.

When Mayor McGuire became a benedict Wednesday of last week, he had decided to forget all about the irksome duties of keeping the municipal machinery of a city of 118,000 persons in running order, for at least two months, and devote himself entirely to the enjoyment of his honeymoon. The young Mayor expected by this time to be on the ocean. Passage had been engaged on board the steamship La Bretagne, which sailed Saturday. The luggage had been placed on board the ship and all arrangements for the trip had been completed.

The steamship sailed according to schedule, but Mayor McGuire and his bride were not among the passengers. When the Mayor arrived in this city he found that the credit of his town had been assailed. Just before he left home the Council had disposed of $220,000 of municipal bonds to Whann & Schlesinger of this city. When the bargain was concluded, Mayor McGuire felt relieved, but when he reached here he found that the successful bidders had refused to make good their offer on the ground that the city had already exceeded its legal limit of bonded indebtedness.

Mayor McGuire could not bear the thought of leaving his townspeople without the needed money, and yet there was the projected trip to be considered. His wife settled the perplexing question by advising the Mayor to abandon the trip. So they are still in this city, and meanwhile Mayor McGuire has been looking for a new buyer for the bonds. He says the credit of Syracuse is excellent and that Whann & Schlesinger labored under a misapprehension when they refused to fulfill their part of the contract.

The abandoning of the European trip was a disappointment to Mayor McGuire for many reasons, but particularly because he lost an opportunity to try his eloquence on the Britishers. He had been engaged to lecture in London in August, on "The Progress of the United States," under the auspices of the National Liberal Federation, and he was preparing to make this the effort of his life.

Mr. McGuire had attracted the people of Onondaga and adjoining counties since he was twenty-one years old. He had aided the Democratic party with convincing speeches, and last Spring, although he was but twenty-seven years old, he was nominated for Mayor, and, while the Belden and Hendricks factions were fighting among themselves, he slipped into the chair with an unprecedented plurality of over 2,000. His flights of oratory had won the heart of a farmer named McGuire, but not a relative, living at Forestport, N. Y., and in a short time he claimed the hand of the farmer's daughter, and Wednesday of last week they were wed.

Mrs. McGuire takes a philosophical view of the circumstances that marred the trip abroad. If she did not see Paris, she has seen New-York, and she is just as well satisfied. The Mayor says they are going to Europe some day, but not while he is Mayor of Syracuse.

MILL MEN OPPOSE SHUTTING DOWN.

New-Bedford Manufacturers Do Not Agree with Fall River.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 1.—It is pretty certain that the New-Bedford mill men do not share the dismal view of the situation that is taken by the Fall River manufacturers. The market may not be all that they could wish, but there will be no general shut-down during the months of July and August.

Without doubt there will be some curtailment, and more or less machinery will be idle, but the chances that any corporation will entirely close its factories are remote.

Some of the mill men came together today at the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association in the Masonic Block, and discussed the outlook. The proposition of the Arkwright Club seemed to meet with absolutely no favor.

"Not a mill man could be found to-day to express himself in favor of any united movement in the matter of curtailment. Nearly all said that there would be some shortening of the output, but it will be accomplished by stopping machinery as occasion demands."

William D. Howland, a prominent mill man, stated that he could not speak with authority, but said:

"I should think that the print-cloth mills might sign an agreement to close, but outside of those corporations I should think it would be exceedingly difficult to unite the manufacturers on any line of action looking toward a shut-down.

"Considerable machinery may be idle—quite likely will be—but not many mills, I think, will come to a full stop. This movement comes from Fall River, and outside of that city I should not think any agreement is likely to be made."

PREMIUM ON GOLD BARS REDUCED.

To Induce Exporters to Take Them Instead of Gold Coin.

On authority from Washington, a notice was issued from the Assay Office, in this city, yesterday that the premium on gold bars had been reduced from one-eight to one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Most of the New-York gold shippers requested that the premium be reduced to one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., but the reduction to one-tenth will tend to induce gold exporters to take bars instead of coin.

At the Sub-Treasury the statement was made that the reduction in the premium on gold bars was not in consequence of a scarcity of gold coin, but to make the bars more attractive to exporters of gold and thus avoid the expense of transportation and coinage of gold bullion to the Government. The stock of gold coin on hand amounts to $112,000,000. There are $42,000,000 of gold certificates outstanding, and these could be taken up and a balance of $70,000,000 left. The Assay Office holds $32,000,000 in gold bars.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. withdrew $200,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Germany.

Great Gun Mounted at Willets Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 1.—A big ten-inch rifle, weighing 57,200 pounds, thirty-one feet long, was mounted to-day at Willets Point. The new gun will throw a projectile weighing 575 pounds. Each discharge requires 250 pounds of powder. The projectile is thrown with this charge with a velocity of 1,975 feet a second. At two miles the gun has a penetrating power which sends the projectile through fifteen inches of steel. It is mounted on a disappearing carriage. In practice the target will be set six miles away. Another ten-inch rifle of similar power is ready for mounting.

New Postal Stations.

A new postal station, No. 56, was opened yesterday at Ninety-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. It is equipped for all branches of Post Office business. Another sub-station will be opened Jan. 1 in West One Hundred and Fifth Street for the convenience of Columbia College students.

PLATT MEN AND ENROLLMENTS.

Question of a Little House and a Wagon to be Investigated.

A big photograph of a small house and a gypsy wagon was the only thing that lent interest to the Republican meeting at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street last night. It was expected that some other amusement would be furnished by an investigation of the charge that twenty-one full-grown anti-Platt Republican voters sleep every night in the small house and the picturesque-looking old vehicle.

The question, from a physical point of view, was, how could so many sleepers find space in the house and wagon, but this was swallowed up in the interest centred in the fact that so large a cluster of anti-organization Republicans should have got together in the district watched over by Gen. C. H. T. Collis and his active son Lloyd.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee was expected to investigate both questions last night. Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the committee, presided. The photograph, provided by Augustus Schwartzler, the Platt leader in the Twenty-ninth District, was, however, the only evidence before the committee. Neither Mr. Collis nor his son Lloyd was present, nor was there any evidence that twenty-one anti-Plattites occupied the twenty-foot building, which is at 27 East Eighty-sixth Street.

It turned out that due notice had not been given to the accused persons in the Twenty-ninth and other districts as to fraudulent enrollment, and Frederick S. Gibbs and others took the position that, as these men had not been advised as to the nature of the charges against them, the investigation should be postponed. This suggestion prevailed, and the investigation will be made Wednesday night.

It was learned that the little twenty-foot house owned by James Lake and known as 27 East Eighty-sixth Street has figured quite prominently in politics in that district. It has regularly had four and five voters, about two of whom were Democrats. In the last primaries the house sent seventeen anti-Platt men to vote, and since then it has attracted to itself four more antis.

One of the "regulars" said last night: "This is more than we can stand from alleged 'reformers.' It might have been overlooked if the men behind it were not such pretended sticklers for 'pure primaries,' 'reform,' and so down on 'padded enrollments.'"

There were also charges against the Twelfth and Eighteenth Districts for fraudulent enrollment. The same disposition was made of these complaints, as the persons involved were not notified of the nature of the charges. All will come up for investigation Wednesday night, when a lively time is expected.

The regulars claim that Schwartzler was beaten in the race for the leadership in the Twenty-ninth District by counting fraudulent votes. They say that the matter must stop here, and the little twenty-foot house and gypsy cart have got to give up their supposed secrets.

THREE BEREA STRIKERS SHOT.

Deputies Battle with a Mob—Sheriff Calls for Troops.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1.—Sheriff Leek of Cleveland has asked Gov. Bushnell for four companies of State troops to quell rioting quarrymen at Berea.

The striking quarrymen of the Cleveland Stone Company assembled in force at Berea about 10 o'clock this morning, and started for the quarries, where a number of men who had taken their places were at work.

After the strikers had passed No. 3 Mill, in Berea, they turned west to the Big Four tracks, which indicated that they were bound for West View. Deputy Sheriff Holliday and his specials were compelled to go around by way of Olmstead Falls. They were followed by the Sheriff and one of the officials of the company. They arrived at the West View quarries before the strikers, and were prepared for them.

As the strikers approached the Sheriff stood by the side of a fence and warned them back. A number of them scaled the fence and got into a hand-to-hand fight with the deputies. One striker pulled a revolver, which he held concealed in a handkerchief. He fired at Special Ed Carren. This was a signal.

In the space of a few moments more than fifty shots were exchanged. Three of the strikers were seen to fall. Two of them were dragged into the woods by their companions. The name of the man who lies at the quarries wounded is John M. Cholski. He has a family in Berea. Immediately after the fight the strikers fled. They went to Berea in bunches.

SCORCHED WITH AN UNLIT LAMP.

Charles Rumler Fined $10 for Each Offense.

Charles Rumler, twenty-three years old, of 108 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Potts, charged with scorching through Palisade Avenue on an unlighted bicycle at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. He was caught by Policeman Lenahan, one of the bicycle squad, attached to the force. Rumler was fined $10 for scorching and $10 for riding without a light.

In consequence of the ability displayed by Officer Lenahan in the pursuit and capture of Rumler, Chief of Police Murphy designated him as one of the policemen to take part in the Manhattan Beach tournament, July 25. The trial heats for this contest will be run at the West Side Driving Park next Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Chief Murphy expects to have the bicycle corps fully equipped by July 18.

Wheelman Knocked Down by Car.

Grant Canton, colored, thirty-seven years old, of 1,777 Eighth Avenue, while riding a bicycle at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-second Street, yesterday morning, was knocked down by a cable car and his right leg was broken. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Hurt No One but Themselves.

W. E. Edwards of 175 Ogden Avenue and John Romaine of 163 Durham Avenue, Jersey City, wheelmen, were in collision on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday. Both were badly bruised about the head and face, and Edwards's wheel was wrecked.

Boy Cyclist in Collision with a Wagon.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Frank Godfrey, thirteen years old, while riding a bicycle last night, ran into a rear wheel of a wagon. He was thrown and his skull fractured. It is thought that he will not live.

Dodged a Child, Broke an Arm.

Morris Lebowitch, of Orange, N. J., while riding on a bicycle through Houston Street, near Essex Street, yesterday, tried to avoid a child who ran in front of him. He fell, breaking his arm, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is twenty-four years old.

Minnesota Prohibition Ticket.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—The Prohibitionists of Minnesota to-day nominated the following State ticket: W. J. Dean of Minneapolis for Governor; Ole Lockensgaard of Madison, Lieutenant Governor; F. V. Edwards of Spring Valley, Treasurer; J. A. McConkey of Fergus Falls, Secretary of State; Charles K. Shannon of Duluth, Attorney General. The broad-gauge platform was adopted. The narrow-gauge men have made a stubborn fight. A fight was made on the seventh plank of the platform, which favored the initiative and referendum; but the broad-gauge men carried the day.

To Represent New-York State.

ALBANY, July 1.—Gov. Morton has appointed the following named gentlemen to represent the State of New-York at the Tennessee celebration to be held in Nashville next year, beginning May 1: John Latham of Latham, Alexander & Co. of New-York City; James McCreery of James McCreery & Co. of New-York City; George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co. of New-York City; Robert K. Hefford, President of the Merchants Exchange, Buffalo; H. F. Gunnison, city editor of The Brooklyn Eagle; Timothy L. Woodruff, Park Commissioner, Brooklyn, and John C. Eames of H. B. Claflin & Co. of New-York City.

POPULISTS NOT FOR BLAND

TAUBENECK SAYS HIS PEOPLE WILL NOT SUPPORT A DEMOCRAT.

The Knights of Labor Insist that They Will Not Indorse the Chicago Nominee, but Will Participate in the St. Louis Nomination—The Nevada Crowd Demands the Unification of All the Silver Forces.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Chairman Taubeneck of the People's Party National Committee, when seen regarding a published statement that Mr. Bland would be acceptable to the Populists if the Democrats should nominate him for President, said to The United Press reporter:

"I made no such statement, nor will the People's Party indorse Mr. Bland if he is nominated at the Chicago Convention. The People's Party has more voters who will stand up and be counted for free silver than any other party in existence. The People's Party is the only party which has honestly contended for the remonetization of silver at 16 to 1, and it is the only party in existence whose members are united for this demand. The People's Party, for the sake of a union of all the silver forces at the polls in the coming campaign, will meet other silver elements half way, but no further. We will not surrender our organization or individuality. If the Democrats cannot meet us half way on a man like Senator Teller, then that party is responsible for the division of the silver forces in the coming campaign."

CHICAGO, July 1.—General Secretary-Treasurer Hayes of the Knights of Labor arrived from Washington this morning, and H. B. Martin of Minneapolis, Chairman of the General Executive Board, put in an appearance about the same time. General Master Workman Sovereign had already established headquarters at the Sherman House, and here the "Big Three" were joined by the general organizers and officers of the district. Messrs. Hayes and Sovereign insisted, however, that they were here solely in regard to local labor troubles, and were not interested in either the silver fight within the Democratic camp or the possible nominees of the party.

"We are not concerned with the doings of the Democracy," said Mr. Hayes, "but we will be heard from at St. Louis next month. Myself and some of my colleagues are delegates to the Populist Convention, and the Knights of Labor will be heard from at that time."

"Yes," put in Edward J. Lyndholm, one of the general organizers and Master Workman of the Illinois District Assembly, "we will not be heard from in the way of indorsing the Democratic nominees, whoever they may be, or whatever the platform. We propose to keep in the middle of the road and to put a simon-pure Populist ticket in the field. No indorsement of Democrats for us."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Silver Party, gives out that the delegates to that party's convention do not intend holding an hour hurrah session and then marching en masse into the ranks of the Populists. The two National conventions will meet here July 22. It has been expected and asserted by some Populist leaders that such a move on the part of the silver party has been determined upon. Chairman Mott says that his people are not to be swallowed, absorbed, or disorganized. "We intend to maintain our party organization," said Chairman Mott, "and do not contemplate for a moment the execution of the plan hitherto outlined."

RENO, Nev., July 1.—The Populist State Central Committee met here and selected delegates to the National Convention. McKinley was denounced as the common enemy, and the sentiment in favor of the unification of the silver forces was unanimous.

ALBANY, July 1.—The convention of the People's Party for the Twentieth Congressional District was held here to-day. Frank Parsons and Charles H. Pierce were elected delegates to St. Louis. Charles H. Pierce of West Troy was nominated for Congress and H. Cheesebro for Presidential Elector.

THE PRESIDENT AT GRAY GABLES.

Prepared to Enjoy a Vacation After His Hard Work.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 1.—President Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables at 9:30 o'clock this forenoon, on Mr. E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. He was accompanied by Dr. Bryant and Private Secretary Thurber. The weather on the trip was propitious and the President enjoyed the sail up the bay.

The Oneida came to anchor off Marion. A launch was sent from the steamer, and Private Secretary Thurber was taken ashore, where he joined the members of his family, who had previously arrived there for the Summer. When the Oneida came to anchor off Gray Gables, the launch was again put into the water and the President, Dr. Bryant, and Commodore Benedict came ashore. A second trip brought the baggage.

As the President came up the run from the float, he was met by Mrs. Cleveland and the little ones. Mr. Cleveland was looking exceedingly well, though somewhat pale from his close attention to official duties at Washington. He said that he was in good health and glad to be at Gray Gables again. The President's naphtha launch Esther was brought from New-York on the Oneida.

The President spent his first day since his arrival with his family, and in looking over his estate and examining the improvements made since his departure last Fall. He will probably take his first fishing trip down the bay to-morrow, as all varieties of fish are reported plenty.

Was Digging a Grave for Himself.

WESTWOOD, N. J., July 1.—Michael Burke, thirty-three years old, who is supposed to be insane, was found on his hands and knees this morning digging a grave for himself along the side of the road. The man had scratched and scraped the dirt until he had a hole 3 feet deep and 4 feet long about him. He said he had worked all night, and wanted to finish before sundown, so that he could bury himself as the sun set. Burke was taken to Hackensack, where Justice Cummings committed him to the county jail until his mental condition could be inquired into.

Mrs. Fleming Going to Long Branch.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. Fleming and her children will leave Finderne for Long Branch to-morrow morning. She has rented a cottage on North Broadway. Miss Florence Bliss will join her there in a few days, and they will remain there during the Summer months.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

—Joseph Hallenmager of Stark County, Ind., was fatally tortured with red-hot irons Monday night by thieves, who forced an entrance to his house. Hallenmager was reputed to have a large sum of money hidden in the house, but only $5 was secured. Portions of his body were burned to a crisp.

—Gov. Morton has summoned Frank B. Newell, the County Clerk of Broome County, to answer charges of extortion in office preferred against him by Andrew A. White, a lawyer of Binghamton. Specifications refer to alleged overcharges for recording papers of $1.30.

—Secret Service Agents in St. Louis arrested Dr. Adelia Waters, a woman homeopathic physician; W. H. Miller, and Walter Creese yesterday, and accused them of counterfeiting. Instruments of the finest quality were found in the house where the prisoners were.

—The body of Cecil Wayland was found dangling from a tree in the woods near his home, in Ralls County, Mo., Tuesday morning. A few days ago he assaulted a respectable woman of the neighborhood.

—By the explosion of gas in a manhole of the Edison Electric Company at Wabash Avenue and South Water Street, Chicago, yesterday, two men were fatally burned and two seriously injured.

—Mrs. Dooley was burned to death in her blazing dwelling in Buffalo yesterday.

THEY WERE MARRIED IN SECRET.

The Wedding of Prof. John Gifford to Mrs. E. D. McCarthy.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 1.—Society was much surprised to-day when the announcement was made that Mrs. E. D. McCarthy of this city had been married to Prof. John Gifford of May's Landing, on May 18 last, at the home of the bridegroom, in May's Landing. The ceremony was a quiet one, even the intimate friends of the couple knowing nothing about it. The couple will sail for Europe next week, and they will spend the Summer in making a tour of Europe.

The bride has been prominent in the movement for the advancement of woman in the city and State. She was a delegate to the National Federation of Women's Clubs, which was held in Louisville last month, and read a paper on "Forestry Destruction."

Prof. Gifford is the Secretary of the New-Jersey Forestry Association, and is editor of the New-Jersey Forestry. He became acquainted with his wife while working in the interests of the Forestry Association, of which she was an active member.

THE WORKING OF SILVER IN INDIA.

Free Coinage Would Ruin This Country, Bishop Thoburn Says.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—J. M. Thoburn, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, when asked to-day if he did not think the silver standard would be a great thing for this country, replied:

"They have the silver basis in India; have had it for centuries, and it has been given a fair trial. It would ruin this country and bankrupt everybody.

"The foundation of business is stability, and with a silver standard you can never have it. In Calcutta I can buy this suit of clothes for $40 to-day and perhaps for $20 to-morrow, and the next day it will be $50.

"You can never tell from the number of dollars you own how much you are worth. The country is at the mercy of the money changers and speculators. The idea of going to a silver standard from a gold one is too ridiculous for serious consideration. I have seen enough of this in India."

A DUEL OF RIVAL BANDS.

Secular Noises Drowned Salvation Army's Tunes.

A funny duel took place in Hoboken Tuesday night, the weapons being musical instruments in the hands of rival bands.

For some time the Salvation Army has been holding nightly rallies at Hudson and Second Streets. Residents were greatly annoyed by the music of the Salvation Army band, and tradesmen found it impossible to do any business while the band played.

It was finally decided to drown the Salvation Army tambourines and kettledrums with wind instruments and bass drums, and the contest began Tuesday night. The secular music failed to drive the religious music from the field, and after the two bands had banged away at each other, metaphorically, the police appeared and drove both bands from the scene.

The persons interested were notified yesterday that no further meetings would be allowed at Hudson and Second Streets.

ROLLED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Four Passengers Injured in a Kentucky Railroad Wreck.

SLAUGHTERSVILLE, Ky., July 1.—The baggage and mail cars, three coaches, and a sleeper on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad left the tracks near here and rolled over and down a twenty-foot embankment. The rolling stock was a total loss, aggregating about $20,000. Although the train was crowded with passengers, only four were seriously injured. They are:

JACQUES, A., St. Louis, badly bruised about face and legs.
PHELPS, JOHN, Brownsville, Ky., hips bruised.
RAINES, LOUISA, colored, back twisted.
McEWEN, A. H., Nashville, Tenn., slightly cut.

On the train were Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., and Evan P. Howell, delegates at large from Georgia to the Chicago Convention. They were unhurt.

Ten Coal Cars Piled in a Heap.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., July 1.—A freight train was wrecked this morning at 3 o'clock on the Suburban Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway near the local station, and wrecking crews have been busy all day clearing away the débris. The wreck delayed traffic four hours. A truck broke away from a car in a west-bound train and threw it from the rails. Nine more cars piled up across the track before the train halted. A great quantity of coal from the wrecked cars was scattered a long distance. No one was injured.

Will Hold Court Fourth of July.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 1.—Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court does not let holidays, legal or otherwise, interfere with the administration of justice, and, having held court Saturday, May 30, which was Decoration Day, he has announced that he will hold court on the Fourth of July, and that if there is anybody who wants him to attend to cases on that day he will be on hand to accommodate him.

Alabama Miners' Wages Advanced.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1.—The new contract between coal miners and operators in the Birmingham district to-day went into effect for two years. The miners are to receive 40 cents a ton when No. 1 foundry iron sells at $8.50, with a 2½ cents advance for every 50 cents advance in iron. This is an increase of 2½ cents for the miners.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The United States Appellate Court at Chicago yesterday affirmed the verdict of a lower court in the case of Herbert Gehr against the Mexican Central Railway Company for $40,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment. In 1887 Gehr was an employe of the defendant railway company, and was arrested and imprisoned in a filthy jail, charged with stealing a package containing $8,000.

—Frank Carlson of the Five Fathom Bank Lightship, off the Jersey coast, left the ship in a dingy last Monday night. He lost his oars and was blown and drifted thirty miles. His dingy was dashed upon the Cold Spring Beach yesterday morning. Carlson was nearly dead from exposure and lack of food and water.

—The steamer Marina, in passing close to the steamer Brazil in the Detroit River yesterday, drew the water from under the Brazil, causing it to strike on rocks in the bottom of the river. Large holes were punched in the Brazil's hull and it filled and sank.

—Bishop Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, in talking of theosophy in Cincinnati yesterday, said that it was a thing of the past there, and that it had been dropped in India about the time it was taken up in America.

—The Hydrographic Office in Washington has received a report from the Captain of the British steamship Start that he sighted three or four hundred icebergs June 24 in latitude 52.43 degrees north and longitude 51.10 degrees west.

—Raines Bill Burdick, three months old, son of John Burdick of Bath-on-the-Hudson, died yesterday. The child was born on the day the Raines bill became a law and gained notoriety on account of his name.

—The First Division of the New-Jersey Naval Reserves, composed of Trenton young men, sailed for Delaware Breakwater yesterday on the United States monitor Ajax for a week's drill on shipboard.

—County Counsel J. W. Morgan has entered suit against the bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Frank F. Michelon of Camden, N. J., to recover Mr. Michelon's alleged deficiency of $11,000.

—Croscenso Merola was hanged at Scranton, Penn., yesterday for the murder two years ago of Emanuel Loro, a barber, in a quarrel over 15 cents.

—The First Congregational Church of Saybrook, Conn., celebrated its two hundred and

delegates, when calling as leaguers, to threaten their disapproval, if their advice be not regarded.

Bland Making a Splurge.

Bland's four headquarters, at the Auditorium Annex, the Auditorium, the Palmer House, and the Sherman House, are all in operation or ready to operate. Just now the Bland boomers are obliged to visit each other and exchange "cornfield handshakes," for there are few delegates in town. The Bland parade of rooms and pictures would fill Farmer Bland with dismay, as he is not a spendthrift and would hardly approve of so much waste of capital. Senator Jones says the business has been overdone, but not to an extent to hurt the candidate. Jones is infatuated with the idea that silver will gloriously win. He has no doubt about it, and he discusses the prospect of victory for Bland, and somebody else with all the gleefulness of a child. Bland and Daniel is one of the Bimetallic League tickets talked of today—"a good Western man and a good Southern man," as a leaguer called it. But Bland is a good deal of a Southern man himself, and Daniel will only get the place in case the convention decides that it can elect even "a yellow dog ticket," if it should nominate one.

Bland and Pettigrew is another combination, suggested probably by the silver politicians, who came here to urge the nomination of Teller. That chance appears so slight that the Dakotan is mentioned as a bait to the disgruntled silver Republicans. Bland and Teller are still named together by those who believe that Teller would run with Bland in second place, and there are a few silver men who fancy that the ticket would be invincible.

Nothing is heard here of the talk indulged in at Peoria by some of the least radical Altgeld men, about a possible compromise between the Eastern and silver men along the lines of Mr. Whitney's suggestions. The drift is apparently all one way, and down. The silver men declare that they will not attempt to convert the New-York and New-England gold men. "Let them come out here and vote their way," said Senator Jones this afternoon, "and we will vote ours. One thing we have 600 votes in the convention, and they should control. I don't intend to run after them to find out what they think. If they want a good subject for conversion, let them try me."

Chairman Harrity's account of the call upon him by the Bimetallic League committee differs somewhat from that heard at the league headquarters. The Senators and Governors presented themselves to him as delegates to the convention, not as representatives of the Bimetallic League, and they simply preferred requests. Their determination to domineer over the committee was not made known. Mr. Harrity found the delegates all very agreeable, and Mr. Altgeld was about the sweetest spoken of the lot.

Silver Men Hedging.

It is believed that the silver men are not anxious to have a test vote on temporary Chairman. Some of the more moderate among their number have the opinion that if the National Committee should select a Chairman of good speaking and presiding capacity, although not prominently or even at all identified with the cause of free silver, there would be many silver men who would hesitate to make a fight against the ordinary procedure, with the chance that the silver man would be able to command much less than their actual strength on a vote. The National Committee is not likely to abandon its prerogatives at the first summons by the silver men just to enable Altgeld and the Bimetallic League to prove that they are in full control.

Vice President Stevenson was here to-day and proved to be as reticent as was McKinley before the Republican Convention. He does not yet appear to have the slightest chance in the convention. Senator Blackburn is here, too, with a few "gillies," but he is not considered to be in any greater danger of nomination than Stevenson. John R. McLean's boom is due to arrive to-morrow. He is more frequently talked of as a candidate for Vice President, with Bland, than he is for President. Some of the sound-money men here insist that Bland and McLean would make an ideal free-coinage ticket.

Some opposition is cropping up among so-called Bland men, who are really afraid of Bland, to the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. The contest over that rule may prolong the convention. Before it is settled, it may divide the silver men. Blackburn is opposed to dropping it, even to please the silver men who are as radical as he is. It is evident that some of Bland's admirers fear that he cannot get two-thirds of the delegates, while some of the Bland men who would prefer another candidate are willing to head him off with the two-thirds rule, knowing that he could easily get a majority.

A PRECEDENT FROM IOWA.

What Might Follow a Refusal to Take the Temporary Organization.

By the United Press.

CHICAGO, July 1.—More than one member of the National Committee has been fortifying himself with data and precedents upon which to base a refusal of the demands of the silver men that they be permitted to dictate the temporary organization of the convention, and especially concerning the situation which would exist in the event of the silver men carrying out their threat of deposing any objectionable temporary organization named by the National Committee and substituting temporary officers of their own choice. Right here an important precedent has been found. It rests upon the fact that the present situation is in every particular analogous to that which prevailed at the Democratic State Convention at Dubuque in May, which formally placed ex-Gov. Boies before the country as a silver candidate for the Presidency.

In that convention, as in the coming one, the silver men were overwhelmingly in control, while then, as now, the retiring committee, which had the appointment of the temporary organization, was composed in the main of gold-standard advocates. As a temporary Chairman the committee proceeded to select a man after its own heart—S. S. Wright—who prepared a speech bristling with anti-silver arguments to deliver to his white-metal hearers. Learning of this—and here again comes the exact parallel—a delegation selected at a conference of silver men waited upon the State Committee with the request that Mr. Wright be turned down and a temporary Chairman in harmony with the majority named instead. The committee declined to entertain the demand, and thereupon the silver people announced their determination of turning down the temporary organization, just as is now proposed by Senator Jones and his associates, and of selecting one of their own.

Just here, however, ex-Gov. Boies and some of his astute lieutenants stepped into the breach. They took the ground that what the State Committee did in the matter of temporary organization could not, under the rules and practice of the Democratic Party, be undone by the convention, and that, if the temporary organization was repudiated, the gold minority could legally and consistently walk out of the convention, taking the temporary organization with it, and hold its own convention, and that the delegates thus elected could go to Chicago having on their side prima facie proof of their regularity.

Telegrams asking for expressions on this point were sent to a score of representative Democrats versed in parliamentary law, among them, it is said, Senator Hill and ex-Speaker Crisp, and every reply received supported this view of the situation. The result was that the Boies silver men abandoned their antagonism, accepted the temporary organization, and permitted Mr. Wright to deliver his gold-standard address. Then they took the convention in their own hands, elected their own permanent officer, and went about their business in their own way. A member of the National Democratic Committee said that it was remarkable that such an exact parallel as this in the matter of present, not to say prospective, conditions, should have arisen, and no stronger reply to the demands of the National Bimetallic Committee was needed. If the position taken by the silver men at Dubuque was right then, it was equally so now, and in the event of the Democratic Bimetallic Committee refusing to accept the temporary organization named by its opponents, then the gold-standard minority could legitimately withdraw in parliamentary order, taking with it the temporary officers, and hold a "regular" convention. This, he said, would complicate the situation even more than a bolt of the gold men, as a protest against the adoption of a silver platform.

KANSAS MEN DEFIANT.

Willing to Let the Gold-Standard People Go If They Wish.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The advance guard of the Kansas delegation has taken quarters at the Leland. Senator Martin and David Overmeyer, both of Topeka, are here. Senator Martin said:

"The Kansas delegation has had no conference, and it is a little premature to say whom it will support for the nomination. It is safe to say, however, that the State is a unit for free silver. Every Democrat in the State feels warm toward Teller, but we have done no campaigning.

"We figure it out that free silver will win hands down this Fall. Some wise folks will be surprised. We figure it out that we have 142 votes certain in the Electoral College. We shall need only 82 for a majority. Our Republican friends can very well tell us where we are going to get those.

"We first propose to draw up a straight, out-and-out free-silver 16-to-1 platform, without any dodging, and then we propose to get a man who will fit the platform and lead us on to victory.

"We shall treat the gold Democrats fairly, and then if they wish to go they are welcome to do so. We are quite certain, however, that for every Democratic gold vote we lose, we shall gain three silver Republican votes. That part of our work is not bothering us at all.

"The feeling among the delegates from Kansas is first and last for the Democratic Party. We are willing to let events shape the hour, and the hour will bring the man."

INDIANA'S SOUND-MONEY FIGHTERS.

They Will Struggle to Save the Democratic Party.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indianapolis, an ardent sound-money Democrat, has arrived.

"Oh, we are not licked yet," said Mr. Bynum. "I am here only a little in advance of a couple of hundred Indianapolis men who are coming here to show that Indiana is not lopsided. The delegation of sound-money Democrats from Indianapolis will contain ex-Attorney General Smith, John W. Kern, ex-Senator McCullough, Collector of Customs Tanner, Judge Ayres, Attorney Pickens, General Counsel Dye of the "Big Four" Road, and a host of other prominent bankers, lawyers, railroad men, and business men. I am ahead of them to open up headquarters for the Sound-Money Democratic Club of Indianapolis. The Indianapolis people are coming to confer with the other sound-money men to make a fight to save the Democratic Party."

"Whom would the sound-money men like to see as temporary Chairman of the convention?"

"Senator David B. Hill of New-York would make a good Chairman."

MISSISSIPPI NOT FOR TELLER.

Would Be Suited with Bland, Boies, or Any Silver Democrat.

CHICAGO July 1.—Senator Money of Mississippi, one of the delegates at large from that State, has arrived.

"My State has no preference for the nominee for President," he said, "so far as I have been able to learn. We are for any man who has a record which is clearly and unequivocally in favor of free silver. Bland or Boies, or many of the other candidates who have been named, would suit me well. I am not in favor of Teller, because it seems to me that it would be a queer thing for the Democratic Party to ask the suffrages of the people and admit tacitly, by the nomination of a Republican, that we consider ourselves incompetent to manage the Nation. Our delegates are uninstructed, and will support any free-silver man who may be nominated."

HAS NO EXPECTATIONS.

Vice President Stevenson Will Not Attend the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Vice President Stevenson arrived in Chicago this morning from Washington, en route to his home, in Bloomington. His wife and family accompanied him. The Vice President said:

"I do not care to discuss any phase of the convention situation. I am not familiar with the questions at issue or the merits of the Presidential candidates."

"Your name has been associated with that of Senator Teller as head of the ticket by Senator Daniel of Virginia. Are you a candidate?"

"I have no expectations in that direction. I intend to spend most of the Summer at my home, and shall not attend the convention. I have been a delegate a good many times. This promises to be a very interesting occasion."

MARTIN IS FIRM.

Will Permit No Chicago Men to Act as Doorkeepers.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Sergeant at Arms Martin has returned from St. Louis, where he appointed Walter F. McIntyre, a prominent lawyer, to supervise the doorkeepers of the convention. He was not in a mood to give in to the demands of the politicians, who want friendly doorkeepers appointed.

"Let the Illinois and other protesting delegations go to the National Committee," he said, "if my way of making appointments does not suit them. I am its creature. No club or party organization can dictate. I am protecting one State from the rest of the States. I am giving Illinois the bulk of everything except doorkeepers. I will have no doorkeepers to be under the influence of anybody. All my men are Democrats, who will do my bidding, and I can trust them to do it."

BLAND AND McLEAN.

Talk of a Combination Between Missouri and Ohio.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Reports received here indicate that Bland will lead all other candidates on the first ballot at Chicago, and will gain votes from all over the Union among delegates who are not yet committed. Information from Kansas indicates that fourteen of the twenty delegates from that State are for Bland, and that the Illinois delegation is likely to vote for him. Three States and three Territories have instructed for Bland. They have a total of 98 votes, as follows: Missouri, 34; Texas, 30; Arkansas, 16; Arizona, 6; New-Mexico, 6; Indian Territory, 6.

The thirty votes of the Texas delegation are placed in the Bland list, because, by an almost unanimous vote, the convention indorsed Bland. Ex-Gov. Hogg, who leads the delegation, announced on the floor of the convention, however, that he and other delegates would not respect the indorsement. There is going to be a pretty fight in the Texas delegation, it is thought, over the matter, and the Bland people will probably get the votes. Representative Bailey, one of the delegates at large, led the fight for the Bland resolutions, and will lead the future fights. The Texas delegation is governed by the unit rule. It is thought by well-informed Texans here that the majority of the delegation will follow the instructions given. This will force the anti-Bland men to give in.

Estimates of the Bland vote on the first ballot range from 100 to 225, the latter figure being claimed by the managers of "Silver Dick". From the individual expressions of delegates as published throughout the country, the best judgment gives Bland scattering votes from nearly all the Western States. It is predicted that he will not get many votes from the Southern States on the first ballot. Few are expected by his managers from Virginia. West Virginia is not credited with having much Bland sentiment. North Carolina is said to have a soft spot for Stevenson and Boies. South Carolina will show up with Tillman, and afterward will give Boies the majority of its votes. Howell and other Georgia leaders are disposed to favor Boies. Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi are claimed as against Bland.

The Bland fever is said to have broken out in Tennessee. Various stories of the position of Kentucky have been told, but Bland's friends figure that he will get the vote of that State when Blackburn drops out of the race. They say this because Gov. Stone of Missouri is a popular man in Kentucky. He stumped the State for silver before the Kentucky State Convention and did Bland missionary work at the same time.

Among impartial politicians here it is regarded as highly probable that, besides his instructed vote, Bland will get the support of Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas, having a total of 78 votes. This would give Bland a certain vote to begin with of 176. Scattering votes from other States where the unit rule was not adopted may run his total on the first ballot to close around 200.

The District of Columbia delegation to Chicago, which numbers six men, will probably vote for John R. McLean of Cincinnati for President or Vice President. Mr. McLean's boom is in charge of ex-Representative Beriah Wilkins and "Mike" Hill, the famous whip of the Democratic side of the House. They left here this afternoon for Chicago with other friends of Mr. McLean, and promise to put up a stiff fight for him in the convention. Some of Mr. McLean's supporters expect him to gain the Vice Presidential nomination in the event that he is defeated for the Presidency.

"We are going to support McLean for first place," said one McLean boomer, "but I am satisfied that Bland will be nominated. This will give McLean second place on the ticket, because the Bland forces are very friendly to McLean. The latter has done as much as any man in the country for silver. He has been working for it since he was twenty-three years old, and has spent thousands of dollars for it."

The suggestion that there probably will be a combination of the McLean and Bland forces at Chicago may mean much to the political fortunes of both. It will at least be important to Bland. If there is no change in the suggested programme, Bland will, after a ballot or two, get the forty-six votes of Ohio. They will be thrown to him by the Ohio supporters of McLean in order to get the Bland support for the Ohio man for the Vice Presidency.

The McLean men will argue to the convention that the nomination of their man will give the Democrats a chance to carry Ohio; that it will insure a good check for the campaign fund, and that it will strengthen the ticket in many ways. It will be argued, it is said, that the nomination of McLean and Bland or of Bland and McLean would be the right thing for the alleged doubtful States of Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. These are the States, it is urged, where the silver Democrats must win. Both Bland and McLean are personally known in these States.

BLAND IS NOT AFRAID.

Confident No Evil Effects Would Follow Free Coinage.

LEBANON, Mo., July 1.—Richard Parks Bland, Missouri's candidate for President, has just returned from a conference at St. Louis with those who are working in his interest.

"I do not know that I can add much to my previous expression on the subject of silver," he said. "It is generally known that I urgently favor the restoration of silver as a metal and advocate its free, unlimited, and unrestricted coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, to be maintained in all respects at a mutual parity with gold.

"I think the immediate effect of this change would be to improve the industrial and commercial conditions of the country. I thoroughly believe that the restoration of free coinage would be the salvation of this Nation. If the United States were to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver I think other leading nations would promptly follow the example.

"In case other nations followed or did not follow this example, and the United States had to maintain the free coinage of silver alone, I believe no ill effect would be experienced in the financial centres. My idea is that the restoration of free coinage would mean the awakening of trade and allied interests, and that prosperity would have uninterrupted progress.

"The feeling is all one way. The silver idea will dominate the Democratic Convention, and the silver candidate will be victorious in next Fall's election."

SENATOR WHITE IS MODEST.

Apparently Not Hopeful of Securing a Nomination.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1.—Delegate at Large Senator Stephen M. White and District Delegate Joseph Meier and W. H. Burke left last night for Chicago. Senator White was questioned as to his candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

"I have opened no headquarters at Chicago in order to manufacture a boom," he said. "I am naturally proud of my State indorsement—not that I am an avowed candidate for the high office—but as an expression of approval by the people of my own State of my course in the Senate of the United States. Further than this I have nothing to say."

Michigan's Contest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—Don M. Dickinson, in an authorized interview, states that there will be no contest at Chicago over the Michigan delegation. To this statement Spencer C. Fisher and other silver leaders, including Judge McGrath and Frederick A. Baker, take serious exceptions. Fisher says: "Michigan delegation to Chicago will vote under the unit rule, as instructed by the State Convention, but they will be a unit for silver, not gold. We will contest the election of three delegates at large and also the delegates in several counties."

Cable Takes a Gloomy View.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ex-Representative Benjamin T. Cable of Illinois takes a gloomy view of the prospects at Chicago, speaking of the coming convention as a "sorrowful tragedy."

"Whom will they nominate for President, Mr. Cable?" was asked.

"Oh, Bland, I suppose," he answered. "I see no hope of escaping that result."

Senator Hill to Start To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Senator David B. Hill, who will head the delegation from this State to the Democratic National Convention, will leave here for Chicago to-morrow night at 7:45 o'clock, via the New-York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Indicted Commissioners Freed.

Emil Datz, John Person, and James Burke, the Commissioners charged with the duty of erecting the new City Hall in Jersey City, were indicted for malfeasance some time ago. At the same time a second indictment was found, which included Lewis H. Broome, the architect. The Commissioners were tried upon the first indictment and acquitted. Judge Hudspath yesterday directed that a nolle prosqui be entered as to the Commissioners. He said that if Mr. Broome had been guilty of any wrongdoing he could be indicted and tried alone.

Mount Vernon High School Graduates.

The first annual closing exercises of the Mount Vernon High School were held at School 1 Tuesday evening. Myron T. Scudder, M. A., of the State University delivered the address. The following pupils, having completed the three years' academic course, were given certificates of graduation: Sanford W. Adams, Ada C. Budd, Edna Hewitt, May C. Hillemister, Fred B. Hufnagel, Ellis L. Kessler, Margaret E. Moebus, Jessie W. Myers, Sarah F. Simpson, and Jessie Spaire.

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MR. WHITNEY TO START TO-DAY.

Those Who Will Be in His Party—Senator Gibson on the Outlook.

William C. Whitney, on the eve of going to Chicago, had nothing to say as to the prospects for sound money in the convention. He said that he had already expressed himself fully on the situation, so far as it could be judged at long range.

He had adopted a moderate tone in regard to what he thought might be accomplished in the convention by Eastern Democrats, he declared, because he did not want sound-money people of the city and State to be oversanguine.

Mr. Whitney will start for Chicago at 4:30 P. M. to-day by way of the New-York Central. He and his party will occupy three private cars, two of which have been engaged by Mr. Whitney and one by Thomas F. Ryan, his business associate in Metropolitan Traction and other enterprises.

They have invited the following persons, all of whom have sent acceptances: Senator Hill, ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, District Attorney John R. Fellows, Senator James Smith, Jr., of New-Jersey; Senator George Gray of Delaware, Smith M. Weed, C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port; James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, G. B. M. Harvey, and Thomas J. Regan, Mr. Whitney's secretary.

The party will arrive in Chicago at 4:30 P. M. Friday. Headquarters have been engaged at the Auditorium Hotel.

Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland was at the Cambridge Hotel yesterday and talked of his personal attitude on the financial question and the position that had been taken by leaders of the Democratic Party in Maryland, including Senator Arthur Pue Gorman.

"Eastern Democrats in other States have had a notion that Maryland leaders have rather deserted them in the sound-money fight," said the reporter.

"That is not correct," replied Senator Gibson. "The Maryland Democrats are for sound money. I am a gold man—that is, I am in favor of gold, but I am still a Democrat. I propose to desert no principle of the Democratic Party.

"The less is included in the larger. The financial question is a big and an important one, but no larger or more important than that of preserving the status quo in respect to the tariff system. I am for an Administration that will make it possible to reimpose the McKinley tariff for the next four or six years."

"What do you think the Democratic Convention will do about silver?"

"Declare in favor of unlimited coinage at 16 to 1," replied Senator Gibson. "The silver men have control of the convention, and will undoubtedly put their views into the platform. They have, I should say, two-thirds of the convention, and will nominate candidates who are in complete sympathy with the free coinage of silver. I do not see that the gold men have any chance."

"What will the Maryland Democrats do in regard to a free-silver platform and free-silver candidates?"

"The party in Maryland will support the National Democratic Party loyally and cheerfully. That I think will be the duty of Democrats in all Eastern States."

Senator Gibson did not intend to go to the Democratic Convention. He returned to Baltimore yesterday.

IN THE INTEREST OF SOUND MONEY.

Pamphlet Sent Out by the Fourth National Bank of This City.

In order to aid in the work of educating the masses to a proper appreciation of the significance of the present currency agitation, the Fourth National Bank of this city is distributing, broadcast, a compact little pamphlet, entitled, "Gold, Silver, and Paper Money." The distribution of these books began last Saturday, and it will be continued until fully 100,000 copies are scattered throughout the country.

Absolute accuracy in the matter of statistics has been the aim of the compiler of the pamphlet, and he has succeeded in bringing together a large amount of valuable information. A terse history of the currency of the United States is presented, and carefully prepared tables show the relative value of gold and silver, the ratio at which gold and silver are coined in the United States, and the prices of silver in London from 1833 to 1895.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, in a brief preface, comments on the purpose of the book as follows:

The currency question at the present time invites the intelligent thought and discussion of every thinking individual in the country. All are interested in the integrity of the circulating medium with which exchange transactions are identified. The influence of money reaches everywhere and everybody. In this country a currency system has been established which is complex in character, and not clearly understood even by some who undertake to discuss it. The purpose of this little book is to present clearly and accurately every important and necessary fact connected with the history of American currency from the demise of the old Continental note to the issue of the United States Treasury note of 1890. No attempt is made to influence opinion or to support a theory, and no labor has been spared to secure accuracy in every detail. We think that no question can be raised concerning the issues of coin or paper money by the United States Government since 1789 which will not find its answer in this book, which we take pleasure in presenting to the public as our gift to the financial literature of the day.

Although only a few thousand of these pamphlets were mailed prior to last Monday, President Simmons had received 300 or 400 replies up to the close of business yesterday. The correspondents, with hardly an exception, commended the action of the bank in distributing such information, and there were many calls for extra copies of the book.

Persistent and effective work in behalf of the gold standard is being done by the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club. The semi-monthly publication, entitled "Sound Currency," always contains interesting statements and convincing arguments. The periodical is published at 52 William Street, for $1 a year, or 5 cents a copy. A great many copies have been bought by individuals for gratuitous distribution.

The banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons of 24 Nassau Street has sent out through various channels about 20,000 copies of a book which is certain to perform an important educational function. It shows clearly what the effect upon wage earners would be if free-silver coinage ever becomes an actual fact. A request accompanies each book that its recipient shall exercise his utmost influence to advance the cause of sound money at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago.

Business and Pleasure Combined.

The Grand Central Palace roof gardens and the Bazaar of the International Permanent Exhibition Company in the Industrial Building, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, will be opened this evening, and the promoters say they will constitute the greatest and most popular combination of business and pleasure in this country. The Bazaar is situated on the seventh floor and surrounds the roof gardens, where high-class vaudeville entertainments will be given. Gustav Amberg, formerly of Amberg's and the Thalia Theatres, is the manager of the gardens. The gardens are divided into two sections, one being covered with glass to protect patrons in stormy weather. The stage is between the open and closed sections, and may be used for either. The seating capacity of each section is 2,000. Above the gardens is a roof promenade, which affords magnificent views of the city, and from it rises a tower intended for private garden parties. Ten thousand people may be accommodated in the gardens and on the promenade without inconvenience. In the Bazaar there are 106 booths, where various articles of merchandise are exhibited.

Firemen Contest at Bayport.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 1.—The third annual tournament of the Fire Department of the town of Islip was held in this village to-day. The place presented a holiday appearance, and the fine weather attracted many people from the nearby villages. Among those who came to witness the tournament were many New-Yorkers who are summering in this part of Long Island. The fire companies of Bay Shore, Islip, East Islip, West Sayville, Sayville, Bohemia, and Bayport all took part in the parade, which was held before the contests. They made a fine showing.

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CANNOT HAVE HER CHILDREN.

Justice Truax Decides Against Mrs. Louis Sternberger.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday, in which he refused to confirm the report of a referee giving the custody of the two Sternberger children, Robert and Marion, five and seven years old, respectively, to their mother. He holds that they should go into the custody of the father.

The Sternbergers were married in 1888. The husband, Louis Sternberger, was at the time a wealthy broker, but he failed in 1891. Mrs. Sternberger was a Miss Stein, and her father is wealthy. She began last year to keep a diary, in which she entered every distasteful act of her husband. She left her husband, and it is alleged that he was followed by detectives night and day, but to no purpose.

Mrs. Sternberger took her children with her to her father's house, and her husband brought an action to obtain possession of them. Mrs. Sternberger declared that she was a student of philosophy, pedagogy, and other studies, and that her husband disgusted her. She also charged that her husband abused her father, and said that, as her children were being brought up in luxury in her father's house, they were better off than they would be with their father, who was in straitened circumstances.

In his opinion, Justice Truax says:

I have carefully read the testimony, and I have come to the conclusion that the wife is as much to blame as the husband, and that the acts of the husband are not sufficient to justify the wife in having him as she did. While the latest statutes and decisions, in effect, give the wife as much right to the children as the husband has, they do not give her greater rights. The husband is still the head of the family; that is, he is bound to support his wife and children, and he has the right to say where and how he will support them, and it is the wife's duty to remain with him unless his conduct is such as to render it unsafe for her to remain in his household.

She was told that she had no cause for a separation, and if the facts do not warrant the Court in granting her a separation I do not think that they are sufficient to warrant her to take her husband's children from his home.

While considering the interests of the children, the Court must also consider the rights of the father. The Court will not deprive a poor man of his children because a rich man wants them. The parent is entitled to the custody and control of his children until by some act he has deprived himself of the rights of such custody and control. I cannot find, after a careful search of the testimony in this case, that the father has so deprived himself of that right. He has done some things that were better left undone, but I think that many of the acts were done under the greatest provocation inflicted upon him by his wife.

The Justice says that Mr. Sternberger's treatment of his wife's father was, under the circumstances, quite right, but his treatment by his father-in-law was not of the most considerate, and in any event the wife was not justified in her conduct.

GEN. WARREN'S STATUE PLACED.

Was a Gift to Brooklyn by Grand Army Post Bearing His Name.

The bronze statue of Gen. G. K. Warren was placed upon its pedestal in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The monument is to be dedicated Saturday morning.

On one side of the stone is cut this inscription: "This stone is from Little Round Top, Gettysburg." The word "Warren" appears on the front in block letters upon a bronze plate. On the left side of the pedestal is:

> This statue was presented to the City of Brooklyn by G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, Department of New-York, A. D. 1896.

Below the bronze plate bearing the illustrious General's name is:

> Major General
> GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN,
> Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
> Born at Cold Spring, N. Y., January 8, 1830.
> Died at Newport, R. I., August 8, 1892.
> Everything with him was subordinated to duty.

Below the above is a Maltese cross, the badge of the Fifth Corps, and a scroll containing the military history of Gen. Warren. The statue cost about $10,00. Gen. James R. O'Beirne will make the address Saturday.

THE THIEVES SAID "GOOD NIGHT."

A Jerseyman's Life Made Unendurable by Tramps Near Garwood.

GARWOOD, N. J., July 1.—Charles Walcott, who lived near this place for the last few months, packed up his household effects yesterday and moved away, declaring that if he staid longer, the tramps in the neighborhood would carry away his house. The members of the family were in a state of terror, caused by their experiences with the "Wandering Willies."

Three times the house was robbed, and about everything of value was carried away. Then, as a finale, several nights ago a couple of men drove up in front of the place, calmly went to the chicken house, and, without any attempt at secrecy, began to tie up and load the chickens into the wagon. To frighten the thieves Mr. Walcott discharged a gun several times from one of the windows, but the thieves went on gathering the chickens, and paid no attention to the firing. The robbers, after securing twenty-eight fine chickens, said "Good night," and drove away.

Naval Work to be Resumed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Work in nearly all the navy yards, which has been partly suspended owing to lack of funds, will begin at once under the various appropriation bills which go into effect to-day. The navy yard at Mare Island, California, will get a large share of the work, and matters there will be busy for some time. Repairs and changes will be made there in the Bennington, the Thetis, the Petrel, the Baltimore, the Concord, the Ranger, the Mohican, and the Hartford. At Norfolk the Texas will get needed repairs. The Naval Ordnance Bureau will also have considerable work under the appropriations available for about 100 guns for secondary batteries.

MUTILATED BODY FOUND

BROOKLYN POLICE GET A MYSTERY FROM THE BAY.

Corpse with Head, Trunk, and Legs Shockingly Cut and Disfigured, Taken from the Water at the Foot of Bay Ridge Avenue—Cuts and Bruises May Have Been Made by the Paddle Wheel of a Steamer—Crime Not Suspected.

Brooklyn has an unsolved mystery, that of a gashed and mutilated body taken from the water at Bay Ridge. County Physician Shepard will act to-day, and the autopsy may determine if a crime has been committed, but last night experts were of the opinion that this was not the case.

Frank Johnson of 84 Bay Ridge Avenue went rowing with his son yesterday morning, and at about 150 feet off the foot of the avenue came upon the body of a very stout man of short stature, which was shockingly disfigured by cuts on the head, trunk, and legs. Of apparel there was none except half of the left leg of a pair of trousers, a necktie, shoes, and socks. The body was taken to the morgue.

There Peter McGuire, the keeper, who has had twenty-three years of experience in such affairs, decided that the man was about forty-five years old and a wageworker, and that he was alive on Tuesday. The cuts and mutilations were, in the keeper's opinion, made by the paddle wheel of a steamer, which stripped the body of its clothing.

Superintendent McKelvey was prompted by a dispatch from Capt. Driscoll of the Twenty-fifth Precinct to send Chief Detective Reynolds to make a searching investigation, as Capt. Driscoll announced that a diamond pin was in the necktie that was on the body. Reynolds was discouraged when he found that the pin was brass, into which was set a piece of glass backed with silver foil. He examined the body closely, and also the articles found with it, and formed the same opinion as Keeper McGuire in regard to the evidences of violence. He was, he said, confirmed in his opinion when he examined the shoes. One of them was crushed and there was a mark as of a paddle wheel on it, and adhering to the heel was green weed such as collects on the woodwork of vessels below the water line. This shoe was taken to Police Headquarters.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES examined the body at the Morgue last night. The man's hands were calloused by work, and the finger nails were worn and horny. In life the man's stoutness must have made him remarkable, as, although only 5 feet 8 inches tall, the body weighed about 230 pounds. He had brown hair, rather spare, a bristling red mustache, a large mouth, poor teeth, and a very high forehead.

The wounds and mutilations were puzzling. The left arm was broken at the elbow, and there was a graze on the left leg. These were certainly in support of the paddle-wheel theory. There was a cut ten inches long across the abdomen, which had resulted in partial evisceration; another over the right eye, another on the right wrist, and across the base of both calves and just above the ankle were cuts made apparently at one stroke. All the cuts were clean, and not jagged. A suggestion that all were made by a sword or a scythe would, on looking at the cuts, not appear to be unreasonable.

Shoes, necktie, and socks were of the cheapest kind. The part of the trousers leg was of dark cloth, with a small, square pattern. The necktie was black, with a square red pattern, and the socks were gray and of cotton.

No police record told of any missing person or accident or brawl with which the man found in the water could be connected, and there was no inquiry or visit either at Police Headquarters, the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station house, or the Morgue that suggested knowledge of the identity of the man.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REMOVED.

Retrenchment and Economies Practiced in Brooklyn.

Instructions were received from Attorney General Harmon on Tuesday by Collector Kelley of the Internal Revenue Department, United States Marshal Hayden, and District Attorney Bennett, all of whom are in Brooklyn, to cut down their respective forces in order to economize.

When it became known that such an order had arrived from Washington the employes in the Federal Building began to be fearful that the new order would strike them, and all day yesterday they were fearful that they would receive notice that their services were no longer required.

It was rumored that one of the first men to go would be Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy, who is the Secretary of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County. Mr. Roy looked as if he had received word that he had to leave. His superior, Mr. Bennett, was in Washington trying to fix the matter up in the interest of Mr. Roy.

It was understood that the position of Assistant District Attorney had been abolished. But last night, although Mr. Roy could not be seen, his wife said that there was no truth in the rumor that the place had been abolished or that Mr. Roy had been dismissed.

Collector Kelley had to dispense with one of his deputies. The unlucky individual was Frederick W. Janssen of West Brighton, S. I. In the future, his work will be performed by W. S. Constant, Jr., who will have to look after Staten Island as well as Coney Island and Bay Ridge. The salary of a deputy is $1,300 a year.

Marshal Hayden also received orders to use the pruning knife, and he had to dispense with the services of three of his deputies. The Marshal received word that he would only be allowed one chief deputy and two deputies. The salary of a chief deputy is $1,800, and that of a deputy $1,000.

The force consisted of Frederick C. Bliss, chief deputy, and Henry R. Evarts, Charles Koch, Louis M. Young, John Heydinger, and Redmond J. McManus, deputies. Under the new order of things, Marshal Hayden appointed Mr. Bliss his chief deputy, and Messrs. Evarts and Koch deputies.

Under the new arrangement, the Marshal and his assistants will be under salary instead of fees. The same rule also exists in the office of the District Attorney. Hereafter Marshal Hayden will receive $4,000 a year, and the District Attorney $4,500.

WANT FATHER KILLEEN REMOVED.

Bishop Wigger Petitioned by the Priest's Parishioners.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 1.—The Rev. Father Thomas M. Killeen, rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church of Bayonne, is threatened with trial and removal from the priesthood, owing to the presentation of a petition by a delegation which waited upon the Right Rev. William M. Wigger, Bishop of the Diocese of Newark.

The petition, which has many signatures, urgently requests the immediate and permanent removal of Father Killeen, and contains ten charges and specifications against him. A copy cannot be obtained in Bayonne. The facts are only known to the signers, who have tried to maintain secrecy. They presented the petition in a delegation last Thursday, several making statements to their Bishop.

Grievances are of many years' standing, and are numerous. Much might be written about church troubles in which Father Killeen often triumphed temporarily by diplomacy, and the fear of his people to arouse his vengeance by open opposition.

Father Killeen is in Newark for the week on his yearly retreat. An interview with him cannot be had until he completes the retreat. His curate, the Rev. Father W. J. Richmond, declines to talk about the case. The signers say they were forbidden to discuss the troubles by their Bishop. The petition requests that Father Richmond be kept in the parish.

Father Killeen once had the whole city for a parish, but he has had it divided three times, and is forced to content himself in a limited sphere. These divisions resulted in many quarrels, and one investigation by the Papal Delegate, now Cardinal Satolli.

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A

WOULD APPOINT J. L. N. HUNT

HIS NAME SUGGESTED FOR ASSISTANT SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Seventeen Members of the Board of Education Signed a Petition to This Effect, but Opposition Arose—Neither of the Places of Assistant Was Filled—Long Session and Wordy Argument—Money Wanted for New Schoolhouse Sites.

The first meeting of the Board of Education since the new educational law now governing the public school system went into effect was held yesterday. It was a long and wordy session, lasting from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until nearly 9 o'clock at night.

While a great deal of business was transacted the principal object for which the meeting was called—the appointment of two Assistant Superintendents of Schools and the Supervisors of special studies—was not accomplished.

A petition signed by seventeen members of the board asking Commissioner John L. N. Hunt to resign his position as a member of the board and accept the position of Assistant Superintendent and Secretary to the Board of Superintendents was presented, but, owing to the opposition developed the petition was withdrawn. Commissioner Strauss endeavored to have the board hold an election to fill the two vacancies in the Board of Superintendents, but this attempt proved futile.

Commissioner Andrews was the only member absent when the board was called to order by President Maclay. The subject of appointing the Assistant Superintendents and the Supervisors was brought up when the report of the Committee on Instruction to which it had been referred was reached. Commissioner Hunt, the Chairman of the committee, asked that the matter be laid over until the next meeting, and this suggestion was agreed to. Everybody thought that this action laid the matter at rest for the present. Commissioner Beneville later in the session, however, sprang a surprise by sending to the clerk's desk and having read the petition signed by seventeen members of the board, requesting Commissioner Hunt to resign his seat, and asking him to accept the place of Assistant Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of Superintendents. The document was laudatory of Commissioner Hunt, and complimented him on his special qualifications for the position. It was accompanied by a resolution tendering him the place.

Opposition was at once developed on the part of Commissioners Prentiss, Peaslee, and Hubbell, who had not signed the petition. These Commissioners had no objection to the document, as long as it was regarded as the expression of the desire of the men who had signed it as individuals, but they did object to giving it the official sanction of the board.

Commissioner Peaslee said it was a most indelicate proceeding to make the tender of a position in the department to a man, no matter how much he was qualified, as long as he was a member of the board. He denounced the proceeding as outrageous.

Commissioner Prentiss also spoke in opposition to the project. Commissioners Van Arsdale and Montante said that when they signed the paper they did not dream that it would be brought before the board officially, but they supposed that it would be submitted to Commissioner Hunt privately for his consideration. Commissioners Strauss and Beneville endeavored in various ways to have official recognition placed on the petition, but were defeated by the persistent opposition of Commissioners Peaslee, Hubbell, and Prentiss. The petition and the accompanying resolution were withdrawn.

Commissioner Hunt, who had been silent during the discussion, then rose and thanked the Commissioners who had signed the petition. He said the matter was an entire surprise to him, and he was not entirely pleased with the way the question had been handled. The commendation he had received touched him deeply, and the subject would receive careful consideration. When Commissioner Hunt had ended his remarks Commissioner Beneville walked over to Dr. Hunt's seat and handed him the petition in a dramatic manner. This closed the incident.

After the meeting Mr. Hunt said that he had not made up his mind what he would do in the matter. It is certain that he will not resign as a Commissioner until his election as Assistant Superintendent is assured. He said he had been twenty-three years an instructor before he was admitted to the bar, and had been a lawyer for seventeen years, and a member of the Board of Education for seven years.

Commissioner Strauss offered a resolution that the board proceed with the election of two Assistant Superintendents, but Commissioner Hubbell objected, and insisted that the motion was out of order, because the whole subject had been laid over until the next meeting, and, in the face of the objection of three Commissioners—Messrs. Prentiss, Peaslee, and himself—could not be taken up. He gave notice that if any such action was taken, the appointments made would be regarded as illegal and be contested in the courts.

A debate followed, in which Commissioners Little, Prentiss, and Peaslee took part, and the object of Commissioner Strauss was defeated by President Maclay, who declared that his resolution was out of order.

The board decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make the necessary appropriations for the purchase of sites for new schoolhouses in Sheriff and Willett Streets; on the south side of Broome Street, near Essex Street; on the southeast corner of Hubert and Collister Streets; in Seventy-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues; in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue; in Mott Street, between Bayard and Canal Street, and in West Thirty-fifth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The board also appropriated $56,388.60 for a site on the north side of East Fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues; $32,267.61 for a site on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, and $196,-904.62 for a site on Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge Streets, for new schools.

The Central Evening High School was ordered discontinued, and the New-York Evening High School was transferred from the schoolhouse in West Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to the schoolhouse at 120 West Forty-sixth Street.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Wehrum the Board of School Superintendents, the Committee on Course of Study, and the Committee on By-laws were directed to confer on the subject of the establishment of high schools and the grading of teachers' salaries in accordance with their length of service, and to report at the next meeting.

William J. O'Shea was appointed Principal of the male department of Grammar School No. 75, at 23 Norfolk Street, Commissioners Peaslee, Prentiss, and Hubbell voting against the appointment.

A resolution was adopted setting forth that the board does not approve of school children parading the public streets except on rare occasions of special interest and unusual importance. The subject of military instruction in the public schools was laid over for future consideration.

The board went into private session to consider the charges made by Principal John T. Maguire of the male department of Grammar School No. 35, against J. N. Emley, as assistant teacher in his department. Mr. Emley was charged with a violation of the by-law relating to corporal punishment and attempting to procure the statement of a falsehood by a pupil. After a long discussion the charges were dismissed and the City Superintendent was directed to investigate the relations existing between Principal Maguire and Emley.

For a Quiet Fourth of July.

An unusual opportunity to spend a Fourth of July away from the city's din is offered by the Albany Day Line steamers, on which a delightful trip up the Hudson River may be made. Excursionists may land at West Point, and inspect the Military Academy and stroll about its beautiful and historic surroundings for three hours, or they may go further up to Newburg, and there have ample time to visit Washington's headquarters, where many interesting relics of Revolutionary days are exhibited. Those who prefer to remain on the river all day may go to Poughkeepsie, where they can take the sound-bound boat and return to the city. The boats have fine orchestras, which give concerts in the morning and afternoons. The boats of the Albany Day Line leave the Desbrosses Street pier at 9:40 A. M., and the West Twenty-second Street pier at 9 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. The panorama of the Hudson furnishes unending delight to the eye, and a day's sail upon its waters is always a pleasure to dwellers in towns.

The Oldest Public School in New-York

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 1.—The one hundred and third commencement of the Kingston Free Academy took place to-night. A class of fifteen was graduated. This is the oldest public school in New-York State, having been founded in 1774.

MAY BE CALLED TO ALL SOULS'.

A Brooklyn Clergyman May Be Invited to a Washington Pulpit.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A son of President Eliot of Harvard University, now preaching in Brooklyn, may receive a call to All Souls', the oldest Unitarian Church in Washington. It is the same church for which the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston was under consideration a few months ago, when Dr. Savage finally decided to go to New-York as an assistant of the Rev. Robert Collyer.

The church has now appointed a committee of three to visit churches in various parts of the country during the Summer and listen to the preaching of clergymen who are under consideration for the place. This committee consists of Col. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor; Myron M. Parker, originally from Vermont, and recently one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and W. H. Baldwin, the Vice President of the Southern Railway. They do not propose to announce their coming to the various churches which they visit, but to take the pastor unawares in his every-Sunday mood. They will report the results of their inquiries and journeys to a larger committee of nineteen in October, and a call will be issued to the man who receives the indorsement of the full committee.

There has been no decision as yet to call Mr. Eliot, and it is not even known whether he would accept. He has made a very pleasant impression, however, upon the members of All Souls', and they hear favorable reports of his work in the large Unitarian church over which he now presides in Brooklyn.

Mr. Eliot is not favored so much as a brilliant pulpit orator as for his qualities as a man of administrative ability and engaging personality. It is one of the purposes of the church committee to build up the church beyond its present membership of 476, and it is not believed that mere oratorical display always accomplishes this result. The committee desires a man who will put methods in operation which will attract the young people, make the church a living force in Washington religious life, and add to the prestige which it has so long enjoyed. These qualities they have been led to believe are well represented by Mr. Eliot, and this fact may govern them in making their recommendation to the full committee in October, even if they hear more brilliant orators in the meantime.

All Souls' was founded almost with the birth of the City of Washington, and was the church of both the elder and the younger Adams.

THE CONFEDERATE CONVENTION.

A Scene of Great Enthusiasm in the Richmond Auditorium.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1.—When the sixth annual Confederate Reunion Convention met at 10:30 o'clock this morning the Auditorium was only thinly filled. Gen. Gordon, the Commander, called the body to order. There were about 2,000 delegates present, and the hall continued to fill rapidly. The Committee on Credentials reported that 850 camps were represented by delegates from the States and Territories.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee offered a resolution indorsing the movement inaugurated by R. E. Lee Camp, No. 10, looking to a general organization of the sons of veterans and pledging the support of the United Confederate Veterans to the movement, which was unanimously agreed to.

Gen. Kyd Douglas of Maryland offered the following resolution:

The United Confederate Veterans assembled in annual session at Richmond, ever mindful of their dead comrades wherever they may be, and holding in grateful memory all those who do them honor, desire to express to the City of Chicago their most grateful acknowledgements of the broad-minded liberality of its people in the erection and consecration of the lofty monument over the 6,000 of our dead who rest within the protection and the boundless hospitality with which it received all Confederate soldiers who attended that dedication. Our thanks are given without stint to every army veteran soldier and and citizen in that city who participated in that memorable scene. May the monument they lifted up stand through the ages as a perpetual reminder that its dedication was the final triumphal scene of a great war commemorative alike of the heroic dead it honors and of reunited peace and friendship between North and South.

Several speakers seconded the resolution referring in eloquent terms to their reception at Chicago. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote unanimously. This gave rise to great cheering. For a while the convention fairly went wild over the great Western city.

Next on the programme was the historical address of Dr. Jabez L. McCurry, ex-Minister to Spain. He was eloquently introduced by Gen. Gordon, and was warmly greeted by the veterans. His address was one of the highest order of literary merit, and will be a valuable contribution to American history. He discussed slavery, nullification, secession, and war in detail in the most eloquent manner, and was attentively listened to by the great throng. He was evidently heard with great interest and pleasure, and many of the strong points he made were loudly applauded.

A BANKER'S RUNAWAY BOY.

Recognized in Court, but His Father's Name Not Known.

A young man who gave his name as William Davis of Butte, Mon., was arrested yesterday morning at Washington and Franklin Streets on a technical charge of vagrancy, but he is believed to be the son of a Wall Street banker. Davis says he is twenty years old, but looks to be sixteen. He had been lounging for several days about the neighborhood in which he was arrested. He wore a bicycle suit. He was arrested by Policeman Redman of the Leonard Street Police Station. He said that he was looking for work.

In the Centre Street Police Court Davis was recognized by Roundsman Budd, who said that his father has a Summer residence at Somerville, N. J. He said that Davis was found under similar circumstances in the Bowery three months ago. He then claimed to hail from the South. Roundsman Budd said that the boy's father told him his son sometimes suffered from mental aberration, caused by scarlet fever, and that he invariably left home and wandered among strangers, to whom he told fairy stories of his travels. The Roundsman said that he did not know the banker's name, and Magistrate Deuel remanded Davis to the Tombs until investigation could be made.

DECIDE TO OPPOSE SHEPARDITES.

Brooklyn Regulars Want the Democratic Election Officials.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County at their meeting Tuesday night decided upon the appointment of election officials. Under the new ballot law each party is entitled to a register, ballot clerk, and poll clerk in each election district.

At the meeting it was decided that the Shepard organization should not get any of the patronage, and a fight will be made to keep it from doing so. The point the regular Democrats make is that the Shepardites did not poll sufficient votes to entitle them to any of the election offices.

The delegates appointed from Kings County to go to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago will meet to-night to consider matters that will come up in the convention. One of the leaders yesterday said: "We are all for a gold standard. We will do all in our power to support Mr. Whitney in his excellent work to help the Democratic Party."

Prisoner with a Broken Arm.

Policeman O'Meara of the Church Street Station yesterday arrested an old sailor at Vesey and Church Streets for intoxication. The prisoner said he was Capt. "Jack" Evans, a Sandy Hook pilot, of Branchport, N. J. He was locked up, but last evening while in his cell he began groaning as if in pain and an examination showed that his right arm was broken. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and there he said his name was John Jackson, that he was sixty-eight years old and a fisherman.

To Care for the Sick Poor.

The physicians appointed by the Board of Health for service in the tenement districts during the hot season began their work yesterday. They were assigned to their respective districts by Dr. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, who instructed them as to their duties. Mrs. Louisa Houghton spoke to the doctors in behalf of the Kings' Daughters' Tenement House Chapter, which will co-operate with them in their labors among the poor.

Money Well Spent.

"The result was, I built up a business worth many thousand dollars a year. I took the three houses in this row; I had twelve assistants, and more work than I could do at times. No advertising ever paid me better. For instance, I put a large advertisement one Sunday in The Times. It cost, if I remember rightly, about $300. Yet it brought $2,000 worth of business which I could trace."

Interview with Dr. L. T. Sheffield in "Printers' Ink," July 1, 1896.

BLUE BLOOD INVADES NEWPORT.

Two Barons and One Countess Visit the City by the Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—Blue blood was very much in evidence here to-day. Baron de Levay, who is to wed Miss De Wolfe of Bristol on Friday, arrived this afternoon to see Newport. He was accompanied by his prospective father-in-law, Frank De Wolfe, with whom he took the principal drives. They will return to Bristol to-morrow.

The evening boat brought Baron and Baroness Raymond Sellière of Paris and Countess Orlowski of Russia. The Sellières are here for the Summer, which they will pass with the Baroness's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien. The Countess is here at the Ocean House with her sister, Mrs. Frederic Allen of Pelham Manor, whom she is visiting.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include William Post, Sidney Colford Jones, Royal Phelps Carroll, Col. George R. Fearing, I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Frederic Peirson, and Almeric Hugh Paget, coming to their cottages from New-York; John McVey, Charles Bingham, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Clifford of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Gates of Milwaukee, Mrs. S. A. Stewart and Miss Stewart of Adrian, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gile of York, Penn.; John B. Humon of Warren, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Knobb of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Warren of Detroit, Frederic Hardegg of Vienna, Me. and Mrs. G. R. Northrup, B. A. Liske, and Mrs C. F. Jordan of New-York.

Guests arriving at the cottages to-day are Miss Jackson of New-York, to visit Mrs. C. H. Baldwin; C. E. Etting of Philadelphia, to visit Andrew J. Drexel; the Hon. Augustus Ledyard Smith of Appleton, Wis., and Miss Smith, Dean of Wells College, to visit Mrs. Walter N. Hill.

Registered at the Casino to-day were P. H. Duryea, Miss Theodora Wallace, G. M. Hutton, Lieut. J. R. Selfridge, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Capt. T. F. Kane, Lieut. Lotus Niles, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. David King, Royal Phelps Carroll, Lieut. Henry Clay Cochrane, and Lieut. Louis J. Magill.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, who is her guest.

Mrs. J. T. Spencer gave an elaborate dinner party this evening.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Dandy, George B. Dandy, Second, and Miss Dandy of New-York, Mrs. Roger Q. Mills, Miss Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mills of Texas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. F. W. Lippincott, Miss E. A. Lippincott, and Mrs. A. T. Getze of Philadelphia, Mrs. Louise M. Dallas, Mrs. Louise M. Carr of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wilson and Miss A. W. Williamson of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mellor, Miss Annie Baker, and Rowland Prober of Germantown, Mrs. George H. Clarke, Jr., and Donaldson Clarke of Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. James D. Murray of Annapolis.

POLICEMAN WILLIAMS RELEASED.

District Attorney Fellows Said He Could Not Convict Him of Perjury.

Judge Fitzgerald, sitting in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday discharged on his own recognizance John A. Williams, the policeman of the Macdougal Street Station, who was indicted for perjury in his application for appointment on the police force.

Louis Grant, counsel for Williams, said before going into court that he would have his client out in fifteen minutes. His prophecy was fulfilled.

District Attorney Fellows indorsed the papers for dismissal. He wrote that the notary before whom the alleged application for appointment on the police was taken failed to identify the defendant and was unable even to say that a person purporting to be John A. Williams appeared before him and swore to the truth of the affidavit. The District Attorney said he had no other evidence, and there was no hope of conviction.

The notary acknowledged that the signature on the affidavit was his.

The discharge of Williams caused some comment in court, and it was said that the notary in question was liable to get into trouble, as he had stated in the usual way in the affidavit that Williams was known to him personally.

The police at Headquarters alleged that Williams swore in his application that he had never been convicted of crime. They declare that he had been charged with several crimes in the West, and had been indicted for blackmail at Minneapolis. Copies of the court records, it is said, were obtained by the police.

EMELINE WAS NOT PACIFIED.

Declared Eels Were Snakes and Her Husband Was Arrested.

Philip Wright, a colored man of 227 West Twenty-seventh Street, had a falling out with his wife, Emeline, Tuesday evening, for which he was afterward sorry. He remembered that Emeline was fond of eels, so he went to a fish market yesterday morning and bought a dozen eels. Then he went home confident that harmony would be restored as soon as Emeline saw his purchase, but he was mistaken.

"Does ah't eels," screamed Emeline, waving him away. "Does is snakes."

Philip tried to convince her that his prizes were all eels and grew excited. A policeman arrested him and took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, whence he was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. He had the eels wrapped up in a piece of brown paper.

"I t'ought dey'd tickle Emeline," said Philip ruefully to Chief Clerk Mertz, displaying his eels, "but dey didn't. De ole 'ooman an' me ain't bin gittin' 'long well lately, an' I t'ought eels would jes' make her like she uster be. Take me away, boss. I ain't got nuthin' more ter say. Dat settles me an' Emeline forever. You can have de eels. I'll donate dem to de institoo-shun."

School Superintendent on Trial.

Superintendent John Schuil of the Long Island City School Department was placed on trial last night before the Board of Education on charges preferred against him by Mayor Gleason. It is alleged he was neglectful of his duties and disobedient of orders. The charges cover the school year just closed. The nine principals of the schools were witnesses. The case will take several hearings.

Entertainments for a Hospital.

The sisters of St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, are holding nightly entertainments at the hospital grounds for the purpose of raising money to erect a new hospital. The entertainers are volunteers from the different theatres in this city and by amateurs from this city and Brooklyn. The entertainments are very successful.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CANADIAN PACIFIC ASSUMES A FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

Willing to Join the New Traffic Association Providing Certain of Its Interests Are Not Interfered With—A Pleasant Conference Between President Van Horne and the Messrs. Ingalls, Thomas, and Wilson in This City.

Sir William C. Van Horne, President, and T. G. Shaughnessy, Vice President, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, enjoyed a friendly conference with representatives of the Joint Traffic Association, in this city, yesterday. The question under consideration was whether the Canadian Pacific was ready to join the association in its efforts to maintain rates.

President Van Horne assured the Joint Traffic Committee—which consisted of M. E. Ingalls, E. B. Thomas, and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson—of his earnest desire to have the rates of railway transportation kept on a stable and uniform basis. He intimated that the Canadian Pacific would be willing to join the association, providing that such action would not interfere with or injure the Northwestern east-bound traffic which originates on his line.

The Messrs. Ingalls, Thomas, and Wilson endeavored to point out that in loyal co-operation lay the only hope of putting a stop to the mischievous practice of rate cutting. Each road concerned, it was argued, should be willing to make some small sacrifice in order to secure a much greater benefit.

The matter of details was not entered upon. The Canadian Pacific's officers did not offer any suggestion as to what concessions their road might demand, and the Joint Traffic Committee avoided touching upon those points.

In a general way, both parties to the conference seemed to agree, and another meeting will be held to-day to discuss details. Commissioner George R. Blanchard and General Manager C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk were present at yesterday's conference.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The New Company in Control—Awards of Legal Fees.

CHICAGO, July 1.—At St. Louis at midnight last night, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad passed into the hands of the new owners. The new officers are: D. B. Robinson, President; A. Douglass, Secretary and Treasurer; F. Strauss, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Following will be the Directory: J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, J. A. Blair, E. C. Henderson, Horace Porter, and Frederick Strauss of New-York, B. P. Cheney and W. T. Hart of Boston, Sam C. Eastman of Concord, N. H.; C. S. Gleed of Topeka, George A. Madell, R. C. Kerens, and D. B. Robinson of St. Louis.

United States Circuit Court Judge Thayer has made the following allowances in the Frisco receivership case: George D. Reynolds, as Special Master, $750 a month until Aug. 1 next. He is also to receive $15,625 for his services in connection with the sale of the road. Alexander & Green of New-York and J. E. McKeighan of this city, solicitors and counsel for the complainant, get $50,000 in addition to $15,000 previously awarded them. They are also to be reimbursed for amounts heretofore expended.

The receivers, McCook, Walker, and Wilson, are voted $12,500 a year. George R. Peck, solicitor for the receiver, is awarded $12,000. The question of compensation for the Mercantile Trust Company, the complainant, is reserved for future consideration.

These awards are made by agreement of all the parties in interest.

Chicago and Alton Robbed.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Officials of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have just discovered that a gang of employes, among whom are passenger-train conductors and station agents, working with Pullman-car porters, have robbed the railway company of $15,000. Sufficient investigation into the gigantic steal has been made to show a conspiracy, and thus far three conductors and two station agents have lost their positions. Others may be discharged when the full extent of the conspiracy is discovered. The company is making plans for the criminal prosecution of the offenders.

The steal was accomplished through the co-operation of station agents and passenger conductors on railroad tickets from Springfield, Ill., to Chicago. It is said that the conductors would take up the tickets, but not punch them. The tickets would be returned to the agents, who would resell them and divide the proceeds with the conductors. On an average, so far as can be estimated by Auditor Kelsey's report, $40 a day was stolen, and the larceny was in progress fully a year—probably a little longer.

Chicago and Northern Pacific.

There are likely to be interesting developments in Chicago and Northern Pacific affairs soon. Negotiations are pending that may be of great advantage to the company after its reorganization. A member of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee said yesterday that the terminal property in Chicago would not be sold, for it was regarded as a very valuable asset of the company. That some profitable arrangement may be made for leasing the terminals or sharing their use with other railroad interests is not beyond the range of possibilities. There is good reason to believe that the Nickel Plate management has made overtures for their use.

Memphis and Charleston.

CHICAGO, July 1.—John D. Caldwell, representing the first mortgage bondholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, left Nashville, Tenn., last night for Aberdeen, Miss., to file a bill to foreclose the mortgage and asking for the sale of the road. Similar bills have been filed in the Tennessee courts at Memphis and the Alabama courts at Huntsville. It is generally understood that the road will be ordered sold within a few weeks and that the Southern Railway will become the purchaser.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—There are rumors of a reorganization of the Ontario Division of the Grand Trunk. While it is not officially announced that Messrs. Morice, Tiffen, and Webster, the three District Superintendents, will resign, it is suspected that some change is contemplated by the Grand Trunk management.

—John C. Sanborn, Superintendent of the Plymouth Division of the Old Colony system of the Consolidated Road, will begin his new duties as General Manager of the new Boston terminals by going to Europe and inspecting all the great railway systems there.

—An extension of the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Electric Road from Manchester to Talcottville, in Connecticut, was opened yesterday. This brings the road within five miles of Rockville and makes it one of the longest electric roads in the State.

—The Canadian Pacific announces the opening of a new route between Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., composed of the Quebec Central Railway from Quebec to Megantic and the Canadian Pacific from Megantic to St. John.

—The Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis Railway, which was sold to the bondholders some time ago, has been reorganized, and, beginning July 1, is to be operated as the Jacksonville and St. Louis Railway.

—The State Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts have approved the issue of $6,000,000 bonds by the New Terminal Company, which is to erect the new union station in the southern part of Boston.

—Members of the Chicago Board of Trade are again after the Western roads on the question of "fixing the present differentials on business between Chicago and points in Iowa.

—Chairman Caldwell, who presides over the new mileage bureau of the Western lines, reports that conductors are negligent in scrutinizing mileage books.

—John Hutchings, contracting agent of the Wabash in Detroit, has resigned to become commercial agent, in the same city, of the Baltimore and Ohio.

—Several new Pullman dining cars have been delivered to the Chicago Great Western, which are said to have cost $20,000 each.

—For the month of May the net earnings of the Louisville and Nashville were $466,923, an increase of $15,716.

—Joseph Ramsay, General Manager of the Wabash, has gone to California with his family.

—D. S. Gray, General Agent of the Pennsylvania lines, is in New-York for a few days.

—Fifteen thousand locomotives have thus far been built at the Baldwin works.

The world's best natural aperient,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

Keep's Outing Shirts

All sorts of patterns in the stylish and correct fabrics are used in making our Outing Shirts—Scotch Zephyr, Madras, Cheviot, Oxford, silk, flannel. Each sort the best of its kind. Each shirt a credit to us and its wearer—$1.50 to $2.50. Flannel shirts with wristbands. Neglige shirts brown linen neckbands and with collars and cuffs on or off.

Keep Mfg. Company.
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.

BUNCHED THEIR HITS.

The Baltimores Again Beat the New-Yorks at Baseball.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 6; New-York, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Washington, 10; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 19; Chicago, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	38	19	.667
Cleveland	36	18	.667
Cincinnati	40	22	.645
Boston	34	23	.596
Pittsburg	31	27	.534
Washington	28	26	.519
Philadelphia	31	29	.517
Chicago	32	32	.500
Brooklyn	29	30	.492
New-York	24	34	.414
St. Louis	15	45	.250
Louisville	11	44	.200

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The champions bunched their hits in the fifth and sixth innings to-day and again defeated the New-Yorkers. McMahon pitched a good game and was given excellent support, except in the ninth inning. Farrell was injured in the fifth inning and was compelled to retire. The spectators cheered McGraw's first appearance of the season in uniform. He coached the team for a couple of innings. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	1	4	3	1
Doyle, 1b	1	2	12	0	1
Reitz, 2b	0	0	0	6	1
Brodie, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Donnelly, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
Clark, c	1	3	1	2	0
McMahon, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	9	27	14	3

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'n, cf	0	1	1	1	0
G. Davis, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	3	1	0	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
H. Davis, lf	0	1	2	0	0
W. Clark, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Farrell, c	0	0	1	2	1
Wilson, c	0	0	3	1	0
C'n'gt'n, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Campfield, p	1	0	1	0	
Total	2	7	24	12	3

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	—6
New-York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Campfield, 2; off McMahon, 1. Struck out—By Campfield, 2; by McMahon, 1. Two-base hits—Campfield, Keeler, Clark (Baltimore.) Sacrifice hits—Reitz. Stolen bases—Reitz, Donnelly, Kelley, 2; Jennings, Gleason. Double plays—Reitz, Jennings, and Doyle; Gleason and W. Clark.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN BY PHILLIES.

The Visitors Hit the Ball at the Right Time and Won Easily.

The Philadelphias turned the tables in Brooklyn yesterday and won the ball game. Gumbert pitched for the Brooklyns, and, while not hit very hard, the Quakers bunched hits and earned 4 of their runs. Keener, who pitched for the visitors, is a new man in the League, and he did well.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mertes, cf	2	1	4	0	1
Deleh'ty, lf	2	3	3	0	0
Cross, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Th'ps'n, rf	0	0	2	0	0
St'thers, 1b	0	1	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	2	2	4	1
Grady, c	0	0	4	1	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Keener, p	0	2	0	1	0
Total	5	10	27	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	2	2	0	0	0
M'Carthy, lf	0	2	2	0	0
And'rson, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
C'ro'an, ss	0	1	1	4	1
L'ch'nce, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	5	5	0
Burrill, c	0	0	2	0	1
Gumbert, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	18	2

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Three-base hit—McCarthy. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Nash. Sacrifice hit—Cross. Struck out—By Keener, 5; by Gumbert, 1. Stolen bases—Mertes, Delehanty, Jones, Anderson. First base on balls—Off Keener, 2; off Gumbert, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Double play—Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	2	—10
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 14; Boston, 11. Errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 4. Batteries—King and McGuire; Stivetts and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—7

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Donohue and Murphy; Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	—7
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	5	4	0	5	2	—19

Base hits—Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 19. Errors—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Friend, Klttridge, and Dalley; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Keefe.

Atlantic League Games.

AT HARTFORD.

Metropolitans	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Hits—Metropolitans, 6; Hartford, 3. Errors—Metropolitans, 5; Hartford, 5. Batteries—Seymour and Zearfoss; Clements and Smith.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—8
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Hits—New-Haven, 9; Paterson, 9. Errors—New-Haven, 3; Paterson, 4. Batteries—Mackie and O'Hagan, Garvan and Hodge; Cogan and Killarckey.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Wilmington	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	—7

Base hits—Newark, 5; Wilmington, 7. Errors—Newark, 3; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Whitehill, Lloyd, and Dowd; Amole and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. J. Broms.

ATLANTIC'S ANNUAL CRUISE.

A Big Fleet to Rendezvous at Larchmont To-morrow Afternoon.

The Atlantic Yacht Club cruise will begin to-morrow. The yachts will rendezvous at Larchmont

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Olivette—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Das Modell—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, patriotic concert and entertainment, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

—Election for Colonel of Twenty-second Regiment at armory, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

—John Brisben Walker's address on "The Other Side of the Money Question," at Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

—William C. Whitney and delegates to Democratic National Convention will leave for Chicago at 4:20 P. M.

—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, train excursion from foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, 9:10 A. M.

—Examination in supplementary proceedings of H. H. Bliss in City Court.

—Music in East River Park by Kieson's Marine Band, 8 P. M.

—Grammar School No. 52, closing exercises, 4 P. M.

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Secretary O. L. Pruden in This City.

Honored for Gallantry in Action.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Martin E. Scheibner, Principal of the Boys' High School at Reading, Penn., was to-day granted a medal of honor for a unique act of coiurage in the civil war. Mr. Scheibner was a private in Company G, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and while in action at Mine Run, Va., on Nov. 27, 1863, he voluntarily extinguished the burning fuse of a shell which had been thrown into the lines of his regiment by a Confederate battery. With rare presence of mind Mr. Scheibner emptied the coffee from his canteen on the fuse. The medal was granted "for most distinguished gallantry in action."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	61	66
6 A. M.	67	61	66
9 A. M.	67	72	71
12 M.	71	78	79
4 P. M.	76	82	80
6 P. M.	75	79	80
9 P. M.	72	73	77
12 P. M.	68	69	74

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 74.13
Weather Bureau 72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895..... .....71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 71.09

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 10, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

A DOUBLE STANDARD IS A DOUBTFUL STANDARD.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

ALTGELDISM OR DEMOCRACY.

It is a pity that Gov. ALTGELD was not born on American soil so that he could be the nominee of the free-silver party for President of the United States. He is their logical candidate, as he is their actual leader. He simply carries out rigidly the principle on which the movement is based and asks at every chance for all that is demanded by the spirit of that movement. His theory is that those who for any reason have less than they wish shall by any means within their control take from those that have more. In practice he does not stop with the right of those who have less, but insists on the right of those who want anything to take from those who have it, even if the latter are the poorer. This is the vital principle of the free-silver movement. Its avowed purpose is to give more to the farmers and others who are in debt, but its necessary operation will be to make the vast multitude of wage earners and savings-bank depositors—the greatest creditor class either in number or in the amount owing to them in the country—take less than their due.

ALTGELD is the natural leader of such a movement, because he combines fanaticism with cunning. He is, so far as his ideas are to be gathered from his acts and speeches, a genuine European "Red," doubled with an astute, unscrupulous American politician. He has the hatred of the former for orderly government based on justice and law; he has the latter's lust of power, however obtained. His mind is saturated with the ideas of German Socialism of the type that would prostitute all governmental authority to the advantage of the multitude, and his heart is hot with the passionate ambition to be himself the agent of that authority. With his ardent professed sympathy with the poor and unfortunate he has managed to reconcile the accumulation of a fortune, in the getting of which he has had the advantage of the system of orderly and law-enforcing Government at which he rails. He has, so far as we are aware, never yielded to the temptations of consistency so far as to seek to divide with others less lucky than himself or to accept that reduction of debts due him which he would enforce on others by his currency plan.

The energy which his fanaticism and ambition inspire in him is increased by the personal hatred he bears toward President CLEVELAND, who dared to use the law-enforcing power of the Federal Executive against the protest of the Governor of Illinois. When riot and bloodshed were unchecked in that State, not because the Governor could not, but because he would not, suppress them, and the firm hand of the President intervened, ALTGELD felt that he was outraged and insulted. He is of that peculiarly dangerous habit of mind which accepts authority, not as a trust, but as a personal possession, to use, suppress, or abuse as suits the possessor. Having decided in that famous case to abuse his authority, it was an unpardonable affront that a higher power should perform the duty he had determined not to perform. He has never forgiven the President for that action, and if he had no other motive for advocating free silver, it would be quite enough that Mr. CLEVELAND opposes it. With these combined motives ALTGELD is bound to lead the movement, and the fact that it must disrupt the Democratic Party is of no account to him. He cares nothing for the party save as it serves his ends. He has no sympathy with its higher aims, no loyalty to either its principles or its spirit, no pride in its past, no regard for its future.

There are free-silver leaders who will chafe under the leadership of this foreign-born demagogue and adventurer. Such men as Mr. BOIES or Mr. BLAND or Senator JONES of Arkansas can have little respect for his ideas and still less for his character. However wrong-headed they may be on the silver question, they are American Democrats, imbued with loyalty to the institutions of their country, law abiding, loving justice, and meaning to do right. But, though they may despise ALTGELD's character and detest his theories, they cannot deny that the foundation of this free-silver delusion is the basis also of Altgeldism. Once grant that the arbitrary exercise of the legislative power can make 50 cents legal tender for a dollar of honest debt, and there is no limit consistently to be put on that power. If the law can authorize partial theft, it can authorize any infringement of right. All will depend on the men who happen to control the Government, and the control of the Government will become the coveted prize for all the restless, greedy, conscienceless Altgelds of the land. It is not Americanism. It is not Democracy. And if the convention at Chicago shall set it up for the party, the party will, for the time, disband rather than bow to it.

AS TO BOLTING.

Persons not familiar with the history and customs of the Democratic Party continue to inquire whether the sound-money men of the East will bolt at Chicago if a free-coinage candidate is nominated.

If that disaster should come upon the party, a bolt will be neither necessary nor possible. Free silver has a majority, but not two-thirds of the convention. It takes two-thirds to nominate. The free-silver majority may abolish the two-thirds rule. From that moment the convention will cease to be Democratic. It will become a convention of silver men, of fifty-cent dollar men, of Socialists, of Anarchists, of what you please, but surely not of Democrats.

The genuine Democrats who have seats in the convention will in that event become mere spectators of the wild doings of their mad brethren. The ark of the covenant will be in their keeping—not in the keeping of ALTGELD. No strict adherent of the true faith can be reckoned a bolter. Even though the sound-money delegates from the East rise up and protest against the silver madness, even though, in order to express their dissent, they retire from the convention, they cannot be called bolters.

If the free-coinage idea prevails at Chicago, there will be not much left of the Democratic Party. But what is left will hail from the Eastern States. And all that remains of the Democratic faith, of Democratic principles, and of Democratic tradition will be in its keeping. The Democrats of the East will not bolt—they will simply stand where they are, on good Democratic footing. If the Democrats of the South and West choose to desert them, so much the worse for the Democratic Party.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

If Mrs. STOWE has not outlived her fame, she has long survived her vogue. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still no doubt sold and read, and it may be sold and read for some generations to come. It may be even read with interest, an interest due to its merits as a work of art, to its delineation of the types of human character evolved or developed under a social state that has irrevocably passed away. Shelby and St. Clair and Legree remain the types of slaveholders in the minds of Northerners and Europeans and are becoming such types to the readers of the South itself, as the institution of slavery recedes more and more from actual experience and memory. Certainly they are likely to supplant any of the types created by the old-fashioned writers of "romances of the sunny Southland," who were, in sooth, dreadfully incompetent to fix a type that would stand or to paint a picture that was memorable. Uncle Tom himself is rather a "property" hero, and the best that can be said for Eva is that she is fairly comparable with DICKENS's efforts in the pathetic line, on which she was closely modeled. The strictly incidental people were better, George and Eliza and the Quaker, whose name we have forgotten, and the evangelical spinster from New-England. The great majority of readers who read for entertainment will in the future be apt to derive from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" their impressions of slavery in the United States.

This is praise of the famous novel from a purely literary point of view, on its merits as a novel. But of course it was not its literary merits that won for it so astonishing and perhaps unexampled a success. It would be safe to say that far more than two millions of copies of it have been sold in English, and it was translated into every language of Europe and in several of them was successful beyond the contemporary successes of any native author. This wonderful popularity it owed, not to its merits as a work of art, nor to its value as a "human document," but to its efficiency and timeliness as a political pamphlet. The timeliness, indeed, was a great part of the efficiency. It was published two years after the middle of the century at the beginning of which slavery was not an anachronism at all and at the end of which there will not be a human being legally held in bondage in any country that calls itself civilized, and there will be very few such persons even in barbarous countries. Already our politics had begun to turn upon that issue, which ten years before had been successfully subordinated to less important and dangerous questions, and ten years afterward was to array the two halves of the country against each other in war. The efforts of WEBSTER and men like him effort to keep it out of politics had become as visibly vain as are now the efforts to subordinate the currency issue to the tariff. Eighteen hundred and fifty-two was the year alike of the "Seventh of March Speech," which was the last of WEBSTER's efforts, and of the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The novelist was a better politician than the statesman, for four years afterward the Presidential campaign was fought out upon the issue of the restriction of slavery. There was really no other public topic in the United States. A book purporting to be a detailed picture of slave life in the South, under the most favorable and the least favorable conditions, appealed to a universal curiosity that might be called a universal craving. Even had the picture been less artistically done than it was, had it been only tolerably done, it was assured beforehand of a great success.

With "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the literary career of its author began and ended, though the composition of it was only an episode in a hard-working literary life. Perhaps some of her other books were as well written as her one book, but they were not written under the same inspiring assurance of a wide popular sympathy, and it is and will remain entirely permissible not to have read them. The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," however, is sure of a long remembrance.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has lately concerned itself with the enforcement of the law in two cases in which the neglect of it had given rise to serious public inconvenience. One of these was the failure of the Manhattan Railway Company to run continuous trains over the Third Avenue line beyond the Harlem River. The other was the illegal obstruction of the sidewalks in the down-town district of the city.

In the first case the requirement of the law was explicit. If a disposition to obey the law without compulsion could be assumed of any corporation, and particularly if such an assumption were not absurd in the case of the Manhattan Company, the trains would long ago have been run. It is true that a general inconvenience has been inflicted upon the patrons of the road who live beyond the river, and that the neglect of the company has retarded the development of that part of the city. But "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." Until THE TIMES took up the matter the people in interest did not even know what their rights were, let alone trying to enforce them. But when the law was explained to them and their action instigated they have taken the case before the State Railroad Commission, which could not but decide in their favor. The commission has given the company thirty days in which to comply with the law, and the company will probably find it to its disadvantage not to keep the date.

The other case was the incumbrance of the public sidewalks in clear violation of law and to the great inconvenience of the public. The law has been overridden by a series of what may be called rules of indulgences. The Controller has done his share in this, but he can plead the good motive of gaining revenue for the city. Most of the indulgences, however, have not profited the public in the least, but only the individuals who granted them. Neither the Board of Aldermen nor the Bureau of Incumbrances has any right to dispense people from obeying the law. Some of the offenders began by talking big when THE TIMES began its exposure. But they are talking big no longer. When the Board of Incumbrances was spurred into doing a little of its duty and clearing one or two very clogged and very much frequented sidewalks, the trespassers began of their own accord to take away the obstructions. All that is needed is a few examples. It is ridiculous to plead, as the bureau pleads, that it has not force enough to remove all the incumbrances. It has, for it is the duty of the whole police force to aid it. If it is once made troublesome and dangerous for dealers to obstruct the sidewalks, they will obstruct them no longer. We may confidently look forward to a time when the sidewalks shall be as completely freed from standing merchandise as Col. WARING has freed the streets from standing trucks.

Meanwhile it seems safe to say that but for the efforts of THE TIMES there would have been no progress made toward the enforcement of the law either against the elevated railroad or against the cumberers of the sidewalks.

MR. HANNA'S POOL AND PROFITS.

The Philadelphia Press recently complained because the new Iron Ore Pool had increased the price of ore by 38 per cent. without increasing the wages of the mine workmen. This enthusiastic supporter of Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HANNA was pointing out that the tariff duties on iron and steel products were in danger because of the number and the exactions of the combinations recently formed in the iron and steel industry. "The various iron and steel trades," said our McKinley contemporary, "which are raising prices by combination may find themselves stripped of all protection." We quote also the following:

"The Iron Ore Combination has advanced prices and not wages. It is unjustifiable. The Steel Billet Combination, like that in ore, by raising prices, has affected all branches of steel manufacture. It has added to the cost of the farmer's steel wire. The prices of a long list of articles to the consumer will be advanced by its action."

But The Press must know that Mr. HANNA, who organized the Iron Ore Pool, needed money for the expenses of Mr. MCKINLEY's canvass. Mr. HANNA is the President of the Chapin Iron Company, which owns the great Chapin mine. This mine stands second on the list of ore producers, and its output last year was 625,000 tons. The Pool advanced prices on the basis of an increase from $2.90 to $4 per ton for Bessemer ore. The Chapin mine had its allotted share of this increase, and Mr. HANNA is interested in other iron mines.

It is plain that the increase of about $1 per ton has very perceptibly enlarged Mr. HANNA's income. As we have said, he wanted money for MCKINLEY's canvass. He said a few days ago that the canvass had cost him $100,000 and that only $38,000 had been contributed by other friends of his candidate. Well, the additional profits of his investment in the Chapin mine and other iron mines and associated interests, procured by means of the Pool's increase of price, have at least been equal, we presume, to his expenditures on MCKINLEY's account.

If it be true, as The Philadelphia Press asserts, (and The Press is his friend and MCKINLEY's friend,) that he and his Pool associates did not increase wages, why should The Press complain? Was not the money, or a part of it, spent in procuring the nomination of "the advance agent of prosperity"? Would it have been so expended if it had been paid to the mine workmen in additional wages?

THE PASSING OF THE SPOILS.

If Mr. WEBSTER FLANNAGAN of Texas had risen in the St. Louis Convention and asked his famous question, the delegates would not have laughed in gleeful sympathy. They would probably have fallen into deep and gloomy silence, broken only by the bubbling oath of some strong heeler in his agony as he realized how the waves of reform were closing over him. The spoils which so recently formed one of the chief objects of National political contests practically no longer exist. The great body of offices in the Federal civil service can no longer be distributed as the reward of political service. The busiest worker of either party stands no better chance of appointment than a man of equal capacity who never attended a primary.

Not only in the Government departments at Washington, but in all the offices of any consequence from Florida to Oregon, appointments are now made, not only on tests of examination, but on competitive tests; all recommendations are shut out, and the examiners and appointing officers are by law forbidden to take into consideration in any degree for or against a man his party connection or party service. And this system has been so thoroughly developed and so carefully and fairly applied that under President HARRISON the proportion of appointments from Southern States, where the mass of applicants were Democrats, was larger than ever before, while under President CLEVELAND the Republican applicants have been equally successful. The result is that in the election next November no man's vote can be influenced by hope of a Federal appointment or by fear of dismissal from a Federal office, unless he expects that the successful party will abrogate the system.

Of this there is practically no chance. Six years ago, when an attempt was made in the House to cut off the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, it was defeated, largely by the energetic opposition of Mr. MCKINLEY, then the Republican leader in that body. He said:

"The law that stands upon our statute books to-day was put there by Republican votes. It was a Republican measure. Every National platform of the Republican Party, since its enactment, has declared not only in favor of its continuance in full vigor, but in favor of its enlargement so as to apply more generally to the public service. And this, Mr. Chairman, is not alone the declaration and purpose of the Republican Party, but it is in accordance with its highest and best sentiment—aye, more, it is sustained by the best sentiment of the whole country, Republican and Democratic alike. And there is not a man on this floor who does not know that no party in this country, Democratic or Republican, will have the courage to wipe it from the statute book or amend it, save in the direction of its improvement."

And he concluded: "The merit system is here, and it is here to stay, and we may just as well understand and accept it now and give our attention to correcting the abuses, if any exist, and improving the law wherever it can be done to the advantage of the public service."

What Mr. MCKINLEY said in 1890 has been sustained by the course of events. The merit system is much more widely applied now than it was then. It is more firmly and impregnably intrenched. If he is to be President, he stands pledged by his party platform and by his own course in the past, not to abandon it or evade it, but to uphold and extend it. That is one bright spot in the present confused situation, for which every sensible and honest citizen may be deeply thankful.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. KNAPP.

At last we know just what it is of which Missionary KNAPP is accused by the Turkish Government. From the formality with which the paper was presented at the United States Legation at Constantinople it would appear that the charges were thought to be serious. As a matter of fact they are of a decidedly bouffe order. The first is that Mr. KNAPP rang the Armenian church bell as a signal for the Armenians to attack the Moslems; second, that he murdered an Armenian or paid some one else to do it; third, that he aided in the carrying off of a Moslem girl, and, last, that he was in communication with a certain Armenian revolutionist well known in connection with the Sassoun massacre. These are the principal points, though there are others of like character.

Were it not for the consequences, it would be impossible to take these charges seriously. It is notorious that there was no uprising of the Armenians in Bitlis, that there was not even the resistance on their part which occurred in some other places, that the Moslems began the whole thing, and that not a Moslem was killed. There was no bell rung, Armenian or any other. As for the charge of carrying off a Moslem girl, to those who know Turks it is too ridiculous to obtain a moment's credence. The solicitude for a murdered Armenian is amusing. There was no revolution or any revolutionary movement in Sassoun. A few Armenians sought to defend themselves against some Kurds and got shot down and cut down by the Sultan's troops. That Mr. KNAPP may have been in communication with an Armenian by the name of HAMPARTSUM is very probable. It is a common name, and Mr. KNAPP has had dealings with Armenians for some years. The inference that he was in league with revolutionists is rather far fetched.

However, absurd as the charges are, they must be investigated. Minister TERRELL is back in Constantinople and will undoubtedly do his best to see that justice is done. As for Mr. KNAPP himself, no one fears. The question will be, What will be done with the men who have trumped up these charges against him, arrested him in direct contravention of the treaty, carried him by force and with great discomfort from Bitlis to the seaport, and would have shipped him out of the country without even the form of a trial had it not been for the British Ambassador, who supported our energetic Chargé d'Affaires in his protest against such high-handed proceedings? It is not so much the trial of Mr. KNAPP which will be watched as the trial of these men. There have been some serious charges of incompetence made against Minister TERRELL. He will have a chance to show what he can do. True, he has not done much yet. The murderer of Mr. STUPE in Constantinople is still unpunished. There has been apparently no effort to secure indemnity for the loss of property at Harpoot and Marash. Still, no one wishes to judge hastily. The Turks are proverbially slow. The present case is, however, one which will test to the full Mr. TERRELL's ability worthily to represent this country. That he will have the cordial full support of the State Department is unquestionable. Secretary OLNEY does not share Senator SHERMAN's idea about the impracticability of protecting Americans in Turkey. If Judge TERRELL succeeds, he will silence all complaints; if he fails, he will have to carry the sole responsibility. He will be watched carefully and judged fairly.

PERSONALS.

—The Hon. George Coppin, managing director of the Theatre Royal at Melbourne, is about to celebrate a most curious "jubilee"—the fiftieth anniversary of his first farewell benefit "prior to his final retirement from the stage." In the years that have since elapsed Mr. Coppin has taken at least a score of similar farewell benefits, and he has probably not yet completed his record. His dramatic career began in England seventy years ago as a strolling player. At the beginning of 1843 he transferred himself to the Antipodes, where practically the whole of his life has since been spent as actor or manager or both combined. He introduced Charles Kean to the colonies, and many other Old World favorites of the footlights. Mr. Coppin has also taken part in colonial politics. Forty years ago he was first returned to the Legislative Council or Upper House of Victoria, from which he has just retired. He also sat in three Parliaments as member for East Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly.

—M. Dubus, who has just died at Clermont, France, in his seventy-second year, figured in a remarkable episode of the war of 1870. Gambetta and Spuller left Paris by balloon on Oct. 8 to stir up the Government at Tours. As they passed over Chantilly the Prussians sighted them and fired shots which told, and rode after the falling balloon. M. Dubus, then Mayor of Clermont, was equal to the emergency, and, having harnessed his horse to a trap, arrived just in time to catch the two travelers as they reached the ground and to drive them in safety to Montdidier. The tree in the Favières Wood upon which the grappling irons fastened is still called Gambetta's oak.

—More than a year before his death Jules Simon had promised to sit for his bust to the well-known sculptor, Injalbert. His intentions were frustrated at first by the operations which he had to undergo for cataract, and when after long delay, Injalbert set to work, he found his client so altered by ill health that he shrank from the task. Death then rendered it impossible to do more than take a cast of the familiar features. Aided by this and by memory the sculptor hopes to be able to achieve a portrait that will recall the statesman as he appeared before age and disease had set their mark upon him.

—Prince Joachim Murat, having held the post of Brigadier General in the French Army for twenty-six years without receiving any command, will now be put on the retired list. He entered the ranks at the age of seventeen and is the only General who gained the military medal as a private. In 1870 the Emperor raised him to his present rank, which he was allowed to retain, though Boulanger temporarily deprived him of it as being a member of the imperial family. It was understood, however, that he would never be actively employed.

—June 21 was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Pope's first communion. The Bishops of the Dioceses of the Province of Rome and the directors of the various religious congregations in the city all made this diamond jubilee the occasion for presenting the Pontiff with some token of their regard. The Roman Catholic school children throughout Italy also subscribed toward a monument which it is proposed to erect in the Church of San Ignacio, at Viterbo, where Leo XIII. first communicated.

—Jules Claretie of the Comédie Française has acceded to the request of subscribers and habitués to revive "Le Chandelier," one of Alfred de Musset's most characteristic pieces. The difficult rôle of Fortunio, which was played by the now elder Delaunay, will be confided to M. Le Bargy, while Delaunay's promising son will play Clavaroche. Mlle. Marsy will be the Jacqueline—a subtle and difficult creation for any actress, however good.

—The Alumni Association of Bowdoin College has invited Speaker Reed to deliver the commencement address next year.

Virginia Not a Silver State.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Some days ago I noticed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a table giving the probable Presidential vote of the several States in case the Democratic Convention should declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, in which Virginia was included in the Democratic, or silver, column. I am inclined to think that you have placed this State in the wrong column if the Chicago platform should unfortunately declare for silver. I base my opinion on the knowledge that there is a considerable number of lifelong Democrats in this immediate vicinity, where our delegates to the State Convention were instructed for silver and where the silver sentiment seems to me to be as strong as in any part of the State, who will either stay away from the polls or will vote for the Republican ticket rather than for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

I am of this number. I have never voted for any but a Democrat, except in purely local town politics, and doubt very much whether I could bring myself to vote for a Republican President, (especially the present nominee of that party,) but cannot vote for a policy that I consider as bad for the country as free coinage of silver. It does not require the changing of very many old-line Democratic votes in each election district, especially when taken in conjunction with the uncertain vote that would go to the Democratic side with a good platform and candidate and to the other side with these condition reversed, to turn the tide in this State. I most sincerely hope that sound-money counsels will prevail at Chicago, and that I and others may not be placed "between the devil and the deep sea," so to speak.

This is simply the private opinion of a lifelong Democrat, with very little influence, and I am troubling you solely from my desire to strengthen the fight for sound money as much as may lie in my power.

W. W.

VIRGINIA, June 29, 1896.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nina Larre Smith to Chester Burrell Duryea. Miss Smith is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Waldo Smith of Beacon Street, Boston, and St. Augustine, Fla., and Mr. Duryea is a son of Gen. Duryea. He is a graduate of Columbia College.

JAPAN'S DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE.

Thousands of Lives Sacrificed and Great Damage to Property.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 1.—The steamer Empress of China, which arrived here to-day, brings Yokohama advices dated to June 18, three days later than the Japanese earthquake, which was accompanied by a great tidal wave, brief accounts of which have been received by cable. Disconnected reports of the terrible visitation are published in the Japanese press. These would indicate that the cable advices were not in the least exaggerated. The loss of life is in the thousands, the destruction of property enormous.

The centre of disturbance was the Island of Kinkawa Zan. Between Kinkawa Zan on the south and Hachinoye on the north, a distance of about 170 miles, practically the whole coast was swept by the wave, and over half of the town of Kwawaiishi was swept away. Many persons were drowned or killed. Four hundred deaths are reported at Hashikami and 300 buildings destroyed; 1,450 deaths at Koidizumi, and 600 at Utatsu Mura. At Shizukawa 80 houses were swept away, and 72 corpses were recovered up to 1 P. M. June 16. At Hachinoye Minato 11 persons were killed. At Okachihama 80 buildings were swept away and the deaths numbered 31. Among those who lost their lives were eight jailers and several prisoners.

In the three districts of Motoyoshi, Ojika, and Momo, in Miyaga prefecture, the most disastrous damage was done by the tidal wave during the night. According to the report of the authorities in the district of Motoyoshi alone the deaths were 1,050, and the buildings washed away 500. At Moroika during the night of June 15 there were repeated earthquakes. The eastern coast of Iwaiteken was washed by the tidal wave, and the damage done was beyond description. The worst was experienced in the three towns of Kamaishi, Miyako, and Sakari.

All the employes of the telegraph office at Kohiro-Hama were drowned by the tidal wave. The office of The Yamada also was swept away.

A telegram from the Governor of Iwaiteken, dated June 17, says the number of persons who either lost their lives or were injured is 2,000 in the Sakarima-Chi-Kesen district. Excluding the bluff of Kamaishi, the whole town was completely swept away. The wave was experienced along the whole coast of Sapporo. Along the road from Sapporo to Surumura eight deaths occurred, eight buildings were destroyed, four sampans are missing, and three were wrecked. The whole eastern coast of Miyagi Ken prefecture was washed away by the tidal wave at 8 P. M., June 15. A number of houses were swept away and a heavy death roll is anticipated. In the Motoyoshi district, more than seventy houses were carried away, involving the death of over seventy people.

DISCUSSING PROPOSED CHARTER.

Meeting of the Committee on Draft of the Greater United City.

The Committee on Draft of Charter, as it styles itself, met yesterday behind closed doors in the Mayor's office. There were present Commissioners De Witt, Chairman; Penney, Acting Secretary; Tracy, Dillon, and Gilroy, and the legal adviser of the committee, David J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel. The absentees were Commissioners Green and Low.

There was little done beyond discussing features of the new city charter. This discussion was chiefly on the resolution submitted at the last meeting as to whether the consolidation of the cities and communities proposed by the act of consolidation will require the preservation of the County Governments of Kings and New-York Counties, and in particular whether it will be necessary to have a Board of Supervisors for either of these counties, and what, if any, would be the effect of the revival of these County Governments on the Government of Greater New-York.

Messrs. Tracy, Dillon, and De Witt, assisted by Attorney General Hancock, will have charge of this investigation. This was determined at the last meeting. The discussion developed the fact that the question can be settled satisfactorily to all the communities interested, although nothing definite was decided.

The duties of the sub-committee appointed on draft were fully discussed. It will be its duty to investigate and report on the best method of handling the indebtedness of the various cities to be consolidated, and also to report a system of education for the great metropolis.

The Committee on Draft has about determined that it will adopt a plan involving a legislative body for Greater New-York composed of an upper and a lower house. The exchange of views among the committeemen favored this plan so strongly that the Sub-Committee on Draft was directed to go ahead and prepare the charter on the assumption that the plan proposed would be adopted.

Mr. Penney, when asked about the "borough" plan, said the creation of "boroughs," or districts, would not interfere with the scheme of two houses, but that the "borough" idea had not been finally accepted.

The number of districts, or "boroughs," or whatever the sub-divisions might be called, will be discussed later, as will also the number of representatives from each district.

The committee adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, subject to call of the Chairman.

The headquarters of the Secretary of the commission and the Committee on Draft will be at Mr. Penney's office, 44 Pine Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Tomlinson—Gould.

RYE, N. Y., July 1.—Miss Marion Gould of Rye and Daniel W. Tomlinson, Jr., of Batavia, N. Y., were married this evening at 6 o'clock at the country residence of the bride's brother, Charles A. Gould, in Grace Church Street. Seventy-five guests, consisting of the intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom, attended the ceremony and wedding supper. The house and table decorations were green and white.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the venerable Archdeacon Kirkley, rector of Christ Church, Rye.

Miss Celia Gould, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and her uncle, Charles M. Gould, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia Redfield of Batavia, N. Y., and Miss Jeanette Van Vleck and Miss Georgie Hoover of Buffalo, N. Y.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with duchesse lace, and carried a bouquet of white sweetpeas. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore gowns of white organdie. The maid of honor's bouquet was also of white sweetpeas. The bridesmaids carried spray bouquets.

Mr. Gould's house, which is one of the handsomest country seats in Rye, was beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion, and the festivities following the wedding were of the most elaborate order.

Bedell—Crehore.

Miss Mary Louise Crehore, daughter of Lucy W. and the late John D. Crehore of Cleveland, Ohio, was married yesterday in St. George's Church, London, England, to Dr. Frederick Bedell of Cornell University. The ceremony was performed by the Rev.

Sound-Money Men from Indianapolis.

From The Indianapolis Journal, June 30.

The sound-money sentiment of Indiana will be heard from at Chicago. This was decided yesterday

A CUBAN CAMP DESTROYED

COL. VELASCO REPORTS ITS DESTRUCTION BY HIS SOLDIERS.

A Plantation and Hospital Quarters Also Wiped Out of Existence—The Insurrectionists Enter the Province of Havana, but Are Defeated by Col. Tort's Column—Gen. Weyler Has No Further Power over the Case of Sanguilly.

HAVANA, July 1.—Col. Hernandez Velasco, who is operating in the vicinity of the Arroyos Hills, in the Pinar del Rio Province, reports that he has destroyed a rebel camp, plantation, and hospital quarters in that neighborhood.

It is reported that the rebel bands, under the leaders Zayas and Lacret, have entered the Havana Province. Yesterday, the reports say, the party commanded by Zayas had an engagement near Melena, with Col. Tort's column, and were defeated, retreating in different directions. They left eight of their number dead on the field and carried away many wounded.

In response to inquiries made by United States Consul General Lee as to the status of the case of Gen. Julio Sanguilly, an appeal in whose favor is now pending, Captain General Weyler stated that the matter is now beyond his jurisdiction and wholly in the hands of the Supreme Court of Madrid.

THE HORSA'S CAPTAIN MUST SERVE.

Must Surrender Within Five Days and Begin Filling His Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the case of J. H. S. Wiborg, the late Captain of the steamer Horsa, who was convicted in the United States District Court here in March on the charge of engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition and sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment and $300 fine, was received this afternoon by Clerk Lincoln of the District Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and Capt. Wiborg must surrender himself within five days and begin serving his sentence.

A numerously signed petition for a pardon for the defendant was recently presented to President Cleveland.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM.

The Steamers City of Richmond and Three Friends Released.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 1.—The Cubans arrested on the steamer City of Richmond last Friday, charged with violation of the neutrality laws and organizing a military expedition against Spain, had a hearing to-day before United States Commissioner Alvarez, which resulted in all the men being dismissed, as there was not evidence sufficient to remand them for trial.

The steamers City of Richmond and Three Friends seized by the cutter Winona were also released to-day. The Cuban colony is rejoicing over the release of its compatriots.

Artist Dawley's Experience.

Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., the artist for the Harpers, who was arrested by the Spaniards in Cuba and lodged in Morro Castle on the charge of having attempted to take photographs along the trocha line, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Orizoba, which arrived yesterday. Mr. Dawley seemed to be of the opinion that the principal war in Cuba is between Gen. Weyler and the newspaper correspondents.

The situation in Cuba, he said, had not changed during the last six weeks. The insurgents had been able to cope with any force the Spanish sent against them though neither side appeared to be anxious to engage in decisive battle. The Spanish troops he describes as being a cowardly lot, easily routed by a display of fireworks, while the policy of the insurgents apparently is to wait for some favorable action by the United States. They have food, clothing, and ammunition enough, he says, to last them a year, and there is little prospect, he thinks, of the Spanish subduing them.

Mr. Dawley said he had no difficulty in passing through the insurgent lines, and his nationality won for him a cordial reception.

Gen. Weyler Reconsiders.

BOSTON, July 1.—A cablegram received this afternoon from Cuba states that, owing to the pressure brought to bear on Capt. Gen. Weyler, that official has canceled his order closing the ports of Sama and Banes, and steamers will be permitted to load at these ports until further notice.

TURKISH TROOPS IN REVOLT.

Refuse to Go to Syria Until They Are Paid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—Advices received here from Jiddah, Arabia, say that a serious revolt of troops has occurred at that place.

According to the reports, two battalions of Turkish troops en route for Hauran, Syria, refused to go any further than Jiddah unless they received their arrears of pay, the men declaring that they had not been paid since 1894.

An attempt was made to compel them to proceed, but the rebellious soldiers barricaded themselves in a mosque and resisted all attempts to dislodge them.

TURKISH CRUELTY IN CRETE.

The Sublime Porte Throws the Blame on the Christians.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under yesterday's date:

"The news published lately about the so-called cruelties of the Mussulmans and the imperial troops in Crete are absolutely false. The truth is, on the contrary, that the Christians themselves burned the houses and olive trees of the Mussulmans and committed sacrilegious acts in the mosques. The Mussulmans burned in return, and from a spirit of vengeance, a few Christian houses. But the imperial troops are doing their best to protect all property, without distinction."

Dominion Day Banquet.

LONDON, July 1.—Sir Donald Alexander Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, presided at the Dominion Day banquet held this evening. Among the guests were the Marquis of Lorne, formerly Governor General of Canada; the Earl of Selborne, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-Premier of Canada; the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P.; the Most Rev. Robert Machray, D. D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and many other prominent persons. A message from Princess Louise carrying her congratulations was read, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, cabled his congratulations.

To Honor the Boston Soldiers.

LONDON, July 1.—It is announced to-day that the Government has decided that the grand review of troops to be held at the Aldershot camp in honor of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which is now en route to England, will take place on July 9. The Duke of Connaught, Chief in Command at the Aldershot camp, and other members of the royal family will be present at the review.

Forty-two Men Were Killed.

BERLIN, July 1.—The explosion of ammunition during the fire in the arsenal, near Fort Moselle, in the Province of Lorraine, last night, proves to have been more disastrous than was at first reported. It is now learned that forty-two men were killed, instead of seven, as reported last night, and that 100 others were badly injured.

The German Civil Code Bill.

BERLIN, July 1.—The Government's Civil Code bill passed its third reading in the Reichstag to-day. The Reichstag restored the paragraph making incurable insanity a valid ground for divorce, which was eliminated from the bill in the course of the discussion preliminary to the second reading of the measure.

Loss of Life in a Collision.

KOBE, Japan, June 15.—The steamer Kawanoura Maru was in collision with and sank the Hozui Maru off Hiroshima during a storm, and 178 lives were lost.

Estate of the Nitrate King.

LONDON, July 1.—The Standard asserts that the sale of the estate of the late Col. North, the "Nitrate King," has realized £500,000.

HANDS OFF.

Old Farmer Thinks We Should Treat Spain as Well as Spain Treated Us and Not Meddle in Her Affairs.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When we were struggling with a great rebellion and had to do so for years, though our means were far greater than those of Spain, neither Spain nor any other power said to us "You must end this rebellion, or we will take sides against you." All other powers kept their hands off, and left us to put down the rebellion as fast as we could.

The harm done to other people by that war was far greater than that now wrought by the struggle in Cuba. But we were not to blame for that. The men who made the war were the cause of the harm it wrought.

Spain is not to blame for the harm wrought by rebellion in Cuba. Her people, as ours did, are making great efforts and great sacrifices to put the rebellion down. Maceo admits that they will succeed. "Our sole hope," he says, "is American intervention."

Why should we treat Spain worse than she treated us? Spaniards left us free to put down our rebellion. Why should we not leave them free to put down theirs? Why should we meddle in Cuba? Our sympathies, whether justifiable or misplaced, should not lead us astray. Many people have a habit of imagining every punishment to be undeserved because somebody is hurt, even if that somebody is a murderer expiating his crime. Let us not permit such people to force us into a groundless war with Spain. OLD FARMER.

CHESTER, N. Y., July 1, 1896.

THE NATIONAL DEBT LARGER.

Increased by Nearly $2,000,000 During the Month of June.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during June of $1,820,853.50. The interest-bearing debt increased $1,875,300; the non-interest bearing debt increased $184,439.50, and cash in the Treasury increased $238,886.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business June 30 were:

Interest-bearing debt, $847,363,890; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,636,890.26; debt bearing no interest, $373,728,570.14. Total, $1,222,729,350.40.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were: $547,110,973, a decrease of $8,536,000.

The total cash in the Treasury was $853,905,635.51; the gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $167,432,096.70.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $7,286,779, the total at the close being $144,020,363.91.

Of silver there was an increase of $1,198,876.20; of the surplus there was in the National bank depositories $16,837,354.66, against $20,952,972.22 at the end of the preceding month.

TREASURY FIGURES COMPARED.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Last Two Years.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States issued by the Treasury Department to-day for the fiscal year ended yesterday shows the total receipts to have been $326,180,226, and the expenditures $352,231,470. The receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were $313,390,075, and the expenditures for the same period were $356,195,208. This gives a gain of $12,799,151 in receipts for the year just ended, and a decrease of $3,963,828 in expenditures.

For the year ended yesterday the customs receipts were $100,534,351, against $152,158,617 for the year ended June 30, 1895. During the year just ended the receipts for internal revenue were $146,508,264, an increase of $3,088,592 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The expenditures on account of pensions for the year just ended amounted to $139,434,046, being a decrease of $1,961,182 over the year ended June 30, 1895. The receipts for June, 1896, amounted to $27,794,219, against $25,615,474 for the corresponding month last year. The expenditures for June, 1896, were $25,444,789, against $21,683,029 for June, 1895.

FUGITIVE TAKEN IN BOSTON.

Gustave Weil Charged with Stealing Jewelry from Mrs. Nickells.

BOSTON, July 1.—Gustave Weil was arrested in this city this afternoon, charged with being a fugitive from New-York, where it is alleged that he is wanted for grand larceny.

He is accused of stealing $1,175 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Clinton C. Nickells of 121 and 123 Columbus Avenue, New-York.

According to the story told by the police of this city, Weil had been working for two or three days for Mrs. Nickells's husband, who is a druggist at the above mentioned place on Columbus Avenue, when on June 21 last he left, taking the jewelry with him.

Robbed When About to Sail.

Joseph Gracia, twenty-one years old, was arrested at 17 Irving Place yesterday on suspicion of having robbed Daniel Larrea, a Colombian, on the steamship Finance. Larrea lived at the Hotel Martin, in East Seventeenth Street. He was about to return to Colombia, and placed $1,000 in gold and $4,000 worth of diamonds in his stateroom. Gracia was with him, and saw him place his valuables in the stateroom. Larrea then returned alone to the hotel, and when he got back to the vessel he found that some one had entered his stateroom and stolen his money and diamonds. He suspects Gracia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—22 Columbia Street; William H. McNulty; damage trifling.

—1:15 A. M.—546 Eleventh Avenue; William Naiheiser; damage, $10.

—7:45 A. M.—43 East Ninety-second Street; Mrs. Griffith; damage, $200.

—10:25 A. M.—204 West Thirtieth Street; Giovanni Caragiano; damage slight.

—11 A. M.—418 West Fortieth Street; no damage.

—11:25 A. M.—421 East Eighty-first Street; Emil Schmidt; damage, $5.

—4:20 P. M.—150 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Schwanenge Brothers; damage, $75.

—4:40 P. M.—251 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; no damage.

—5 P. M.—1,202 Third Avenue; George Bergman; damage, $18.

—6:25 P. M.—790 Sixth Avenue; Mary Moss; damage, $100.

—7:10 P. M.—49 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Belvedere; owner, Joseph Wehrle; damage, $5.

—8:45 P. M.—1,548 First Avenue; Jacob Schlesinger; damage, $25.

—9:15 P. M.—349 West Fourteenth Street; Mrs. A. E. Moloney; damage, $40.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS

District.	Party.	Candidate.
First California.....	Republican.	*J. A. Barham.
Fourth Maine.....	Populist.....	C. D. Chapman.
Twenty-first Illinois.	Democrat...	Thomas E. Ford.
Nineteenth Illinois..	Democrat...	A. J. Hunter.
Third Minnesota...	Republican.	*Joel P. Heatwole.
First Minnesota.....	Republican.	*J. A. Tawney.
Fifth Kansas.....	Republican.	*W. A. Calderhead.
Second Minnesota...	Republican.	*J. T. McCleary.
First Texas.....	Democrat...	Thomas H. Hall.

*Renominated.

To Democratic Convention—Chicago. B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets to Chicago and return, $17 July 3, 4, 5, 6; returning until July 12. Ticket offices, 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

DEATH OF THE AUTHORESS OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

She Was Attacked with Congestion of the Brain and Partial Paralysis Last Friday—Totally Unconscious Since Tuesday Afternoon—Her Death Bed Surrounded by Relatives and Friends—The Funeral Services This Afternoon.

HARTFORD, July 1.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Dred," and other works of world-wide reputation, died at her home, 73 Forest Street, at noon to-day without regaining consciousness. She passed peacefully away, as though into a deep sleep.

By her bedside at the time were her son, the Rev. Charles Edward Stowe of Simsbury, her two daughters, Eliza and Harriet; her sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, and her husband, the Hon. John Hooker; Dr. Edward B. Hooker, her nephew, who was also her medical attendant, and other relatives. Mrs. Stowe's malady dinnati. That was the turning point of her career. Nowhere were the "underground railway" and pathetic incidents under the fugitive slave law more familiar than on the border of Ohio. Nowhere was there a stronger anti-slavery agitation or more flourishing hotbed of abolition than at Lane Seminary. That this remark is not made at random appears from the record that a majority of the students left the seminary because the Trustees insisted upon their disbanding an anti-slavery debating society. Perhaps the seminary owed its escape from such scenes as attended the mobbing of the Colored Orphan Asylum in this city solely to the difficulty of reaching it from Cincinnati. In anticipation of violence, the Stowe residence was armed and equipped with a large bell to summon help. In her husband's house many a fugitive was sheltered and many a thrilling tale rehearsed. Thus, in a sense, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not a freak of fancy. Its inspiration and its incidents came from actual life. But the story of that book—a historical event and influence second only to some of the Bibles of the world—must be reserved while its author's life is followed hastily to its close.

After leaving Cincinnati the Stowes lived for a time in Brunswick, Me., her husband being a professor at Bowdoin College. In 1852 they settled in Andover, in the famous theological seminary of which village he also held a chair. Thus it is not left to inference that he was a man of character and parts, and in no danger of being submerged even in his wife's more famous personality. He was an ideal old-time New-Englander, about ten years older than his wife. His flowing white beard and silvery hair, falling from a fine head bald on top, suggested the reference to the "dear old rebbi" contained in a personal letter to his wife from George Eliot. His death preceded his wife's about ten years. Mrs. Stowe has left this picture of herself at the age when she wrote her most famous book: "A little bit of a woman, rather more than forty, as withered and dry as a pinch of snuff, never very well worth looking at in my best days, and now a decidedly used-up article." But she held her own very well, and in another personal letter, in firm and regular writing, she said of herself: "I was seventy-six on my last birthday, and have all my bodily powers perfect; can walk from three to seven miles per day without fatigue; have a healthy appetite, and quiet sleep every night." She was one of the young friends of the professor's first wife. Accordingly their first children, twin daughters, were named Harriet Beecher and Eliza Stowe. A younger daughter is the wife of the Ritualistic pastor of the church of the Messiah, Boston. A son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, was ordained in 1878 as the pastor of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, Hartford. Between that city in the Summer, and in the Winter at their orange plantation, at Mandarin, Fla.,

Mrs. Stowe in Her Parlor.
A Scene in the Old Lady's Daily Life at Home.

of many years' continuance, a mental trouble, took an acute form on Friday, when congestion of the brain, with partial paralysis, appeared. During Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Mrs. Stowe was about the house, but suffering very much. Since Monday she had been confined to her bed, and yesterday afternoon became unconscious.

Mrs. Stowe, until about seven years ago, was in good health, although she was frail bodily. She was about the city and attended church regularly at the Winsor Avenue Congregational Church, of which her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, was then the pastor. Her health for some time, however, had been precarious, and she had needed the constant attention of a nurse, who accompanied her about her walks in the vicinity of her home. She always had pleasant words for the children of the neighborhood, with whom she talked in her rambles, and seemed to be at her brightest when thinking of and talking with them.

Her condition has been such that her death at almost any time during the last three or four years could hardly have been unexpected. She first came to Hartford in 1824, as a schoolgirl, and had lived here permanently, with a Winter residence in Florida, since 1865.

Mrs. Stowe's funeral will be attended at her home at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Relatives, friends, and neighbors are invited. Her body will be taken to Andover, Mass., Friday, on the train leaving here at 2 A. M., on the New-England Road. The burial will be in the cemetery connected with the Andover Theological Seminary, where Mrs. Stowe's husband, Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, and her son Henry, are buried.

CAREER OF THE FAMOUS AUTHORESS

How the Story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Came to be Written.

The death of Harriet Beecher Stowe is more than the ending of a woman's life of whatever degree of fame. It marks the extinction of genius in a family, and is one of the closing leaves in an era of our century. The more famous children of a famous father leave worthy descendants, but none of their own mental gifts or rank. Rarely, indeed, is there so much in a single life so memorable or so interesting as in that of the writer of probably the most widely read work of fiction ever penned.

"Beecher on Intemperance" was a famous book in its day. Its author was the Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward and Harriet and the rest, who almost constitute a genus by themselves, so marked are they in their talents. The stern and eloquent old Calvinist parson was settled in Litchfield, Conn., and there the daughter, who was to surpass her father, marked man as he was in his time, was born on June 14, 1812. In those earliest days of hers perhaps nothing is more remarkable than that simplicity of training which is still characteristic of New-England life in regions not yet modernized. They were the affectionate children of loving parents, and became such masters of laughter and tears as men and women seldom are. Yet they grew up in a home atmosphere where feeling was repressed. Birthdays and family festivals and such little loving gifts and words as now pass between brothers and sisters were infrequent, if not actually discouraged in that family. Of her mental traits none was earlier or more fully developed than her memory. The bulk of the Bible and extended passages from most of the English classics were at her tongue's end and instantly upon demand. But it cannot be said that her literary gifts were precocious. Last year she herself recalled, in an article published for a charitable purpose, her first attempt at authorship. It was an epitaph composed at the age of eight apropos of the death of a kitten. It was decently buried beneath such an inscription as any bright little girl might write about a loved and dead Tabby:

Here lies poor Kit,
Who had a fit
And acted queer.
Killed with a gun,
Her race is run,
And she lies here.

Her fifteen years of childhood were uneventful, but spent in an exceptional environment of cultured society with lawyers, ministers, and professors, who were frequenters of her father's circle. Her mother died in her early youth, and she was still a slip of a girl when she went to help her sister Catharine, who was the head of a successful girls' school at Hartford. Thus proesily her life passed until, in her twenty-first year, on Jan. 6, 1833, she married Calvin E. Stowe, Professor of Languages and Biblical Literature at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. Nowhere were the "underground railway" and pathetic incidents under the fugitive slave law more familiar than on the border of Ohio. Nowhere was there a stronger anti-slavery agitation or more flourishing hotbed of abolition than at Lane Seminary. That this remark is not made at random appears from the record that a majority of the students left the seminary because the Trustees insisted upon their disbanding an anti-slavery debating society. Perhaps the seminary owed its escape from such scenes as attended the mobbing of the Colored Orphan Asylum in this city solely to the difficulty of reaching it from Cincinnati. In anticipation of violence, the Stowe residence was armed and equipped with a large bell to summon help. In her husband's house many a fugitive was sheltered and many a thrilling tale rehearsed. Thus, in a sense, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not a freak of fancy. Its inspiration and its incidents came from actual life. But the story of that book—a historical event and influence second only to some of the Bibles of the world—must be reserved while its author's life is followed hastily to its close.

After leaving Cincinnati the Stowes lived for a time in Brunswick, Me., her husband being a professor at Bowdoin College. In 1852 they settled in Andover, in the famous theological seminary of which village he also held a chair. Thus it is not left to inference that he was a man of character and parts, and in no danger of being submerged even in his wife's more famous personality. He was an ideal old-time New-Englander, about ten years older than his wife. His flowing white beard and silvery hair, falling from a fine head bald on top, suggested the reference to the "dear old rebbi" contained in a personal letter to his wife from George Eliot. His death preceded his wife's about ten years. Mrs. Stowe has left this picture of herself at the age when she wrote her most famous book: "A little bit of a woman, rather more than forty, as withered and dry as a pinch of snuff, never very well worth looking at in my best days, and now a decidedly used-up article." But she held her own very well, and in another personal letter, in firm and regular writing, she said of herself: "I was seventy-six on my last birthday, and have all my bodily powers perfect; can walk from three to seven miles per day without fatigue; have a healthy appetite, and quiet sleep every night." She was one of the young friends of the professor's first wife. Accordingly their first children, twin daughters, were named Harriet Beecher and Eliza Stowe. A younger daughter is the wife of the Ritualistic pastor of the church of the Messiah, Boston. A son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, was ordained in 1878 as the pastor of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, Hartford. Between that city in the Summer, and in the Winter at their orange plantation, at Mandarin, Fla., on the St. John's River, the family divided its later years. In Hartford they were members of a delightful coterie, including Charles Dudley Warner and Mark Twain as near neighbors. Their plain brick residence on Forest Street is remarkable chiefly for the portraits, souvenirs, and tributes which have come unsought from famous people all over the world, but the walls are also adorned with many paintings by Mrs. Stowe. She was an artist only in the second place, and if she had not become famous by her writings her transcripts of natural scenes in color would have won her credit enough to satisfy most women. In her library are 28 volumes of a somewhat unusual character. They are folios sumptuously bound in morocco, and all cased in rare old oak. On the first page is an address illuminated on vellum, and adopted at a meeting at Stafford House, London, Lord Shaftesbury presiding. Following the address come the signatures of 562,448 women, from her who ranks next to the Queen to the humblest mill operative in Manchester. But this is properly part of the history of a book more fully to be described.

Mrs. Stowe's literary life began shortly after marriage, and was long confined to fugitive tales and sketches, afterward assembled and printed under the title of "The Mayflower." She did nothing memorable until her maturity, and then leaped full-fledged into the company of the illustrious women of the century. Besides "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which the narrative is given below, she did nothing better than "The Minister's Wooing," (1850,) which pleased the critics at least as well as it did the public. Possibly her least happy venture was "Lady Byron Vindicated." In 1853 she had visited England and formed the acquaintance of the unhappy wife of the poet, and upon what she then learned was based an unmentionable charge against him. Upon this tour was based "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred." It was a powerful work, but marred by the sentiment inspired by the attack upon Sumner in the Senate Chamber. It was thus that the bitter, avenging spirit was given to Dred at the expense of the art of the story. She has written other works creditable enough, but they will not live.

She wisely stayed her pen while still it commanded readers. She had made no sustained effort since the garden party in 1882, the third in the series given by her publishers to distinguished American authors who had attained threescore and ten. The gallery assembled at Gov. Claflin's seat, The Old Elms, at Newtonville, goes far to answer the taunting query, "Who reads an American book?" Surely no history of the

Mrs. Stowe's Residence,
Where the Aged Authoress Died in Hartford, Conn.

Half rates to Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of Democratic Convention. Tickets sold July 3, 4, 5, and 6; good to return until July 13th.—Adv.

Rulers and generation is complete without taking account of those then assembled in tribute to her genius. The half of them cannot be mentioned here, but there were Holmes and Whittier and Howells and a score of others, not to mention the Beechers, and the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which some tardy and insufficient account may now be given.

America's greatest orator has said that true eloquence is very rare, because there go to make it up three things almost never found together—the man, the subject, and the occasion. Never was there a riper occasion than when this country was writhing in its death grip with slavery. Never was there a subject appealing more deeply to the tenderest sentiments of every human being. And if it is added with appearance of extravagance that never was there an uninspired intellect better adapted to strike the glowing iron, the record is confidently appealed to for the prototype. In the English language the Bible and Shakespeare's works are its only rivals. Within five years a half million copies were sold in the United States alone, a degree of success phenomenal, but far inferior to that recorded in England. In 1855 The Edinburgh Review declared that no record was possible after 1852, but in that year a million copies were sold in England, probably ten times as many as of any other volume except the Bible and Prayer Book. In each year of the generation since gone by the sale has steadily continued, and every year the book in its dramatic form is seen upon the stage by many audiences. There could not be a greater error than to limit the vogue of the book to the comparatively few millions who speak English. Here is a stanza by Holmes, read at the garden party above mentioned:

Briton and Frenchman, Swede and Dane,
Turk, Spaniard, Tartar of Ukraine,
Hidalgo, Cossack, Cadi,
High Dutchman and Low Dutchman, too,
The Russian serf, the Polish Jew,
Arab, Armenian, and Mantchoo,
Would shout, "We know the lady."

Lest this should be thought poetic license it will be well to give what the lawyers call a "bill of particulars" in the shape of a few of the titles under which this lady has carried her fame to the ends of the earth. Here they are, selected incompletely and at random, from a compilation by one of her publishers: "Oncle Tom's Hütte," "Onkel Tomas," "De Negerut," "De Hut van Onkel Tom," "Tama's Bataya," "La Capanna dello Zio Tommaso," "Chats Wuja Tomasza," "A Cabana do Pai Thomas," "La Cabana del Tio Tomas," "Khishina dyadi Tomaj," "Onkel Tom's Stuga," &c. Who reads an American book, indeed? In one of the above languages there were twelve versions, and no one knows how many editions.

It has already been hinted how the book came to be written. Escaping slaves were familiar to her. She heard their stories, she saw their wounds, she helped their flight. Uncle Tom was the husband of a domestic in her family, and his death was the chapter first written. Topsy was a pickaninny named Celeste who lived on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Eliza's escape across the ice floating in the Ohio was an incident recorded in the press of that period by a witness of it, and so the story came to her eyes. Thus she was brimming over with her topic when she was asked to write a story for The National Era. It was begun in the expectation that it would run through a month or so, but it was scarcely finished within a year. Week by week, the installments were produced and read aloud to the family before being dispatched to the narrow circle of readers who saw it first. To say that it was not appreciated in serial form is to state the case mildly. Her publisher was anxious for her to stop. Her brother, Henry Ward, warned her to cut it short, lest its length should prevent printing it as a book. She answered them never a word. Her genius was in travail, and, whatever others might think, she could not stop or turn.

The death of Uncle Tom was conceived at the communion table, and when her little sons heard it they declared slavery was the wickedest thing in the world. After the chapter of Eva's death, the author was prostrated three days in bed. In one sense, a wholly reverent one, it may be said that she was inspired. She was wholly beside herself and in the control of her idea. She did not consider the book hers. She belonged to the book. In her own phrase: "That wasn't mine; that was given to me." Possibly from this accustomed expression of hers came the preposterous story that the wonder-working volume was not hers, but her brother Henry's. In his jesting way he said that he wrote "Norwood," just to show what he really could do in the way of fiction, and the result "killed dead" the theory that he wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

At length the book was finished, and the next thing was to find a publisher for it. Mrs. Stowe hoped it would at least bring her a silk gown, then the unfulfilled object of her womanly ambition. Accordingly, her sister Catharine offered it to the publishers of one of her own books. Mr. Lee replied—the book being, it will be remembered, then in print and not the proposal of an unread writer—that he could not sell a thousand copies, and, as it would ruin his trade with the South, he declined the project. John R. Jewett of Boston finally undertook to bring it out. He as little as any one else saw the end from the beginning. That within a few months he should hand to her $10,000 as her share of the profits was beyond his wildest conceptions. How far it fell short of the reality is in some degree set forth above.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge J. S. Landon of Schenectady.

—EVERETT—Major Edward Field, United States Army.

—GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—ST. DENIS—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn of Washington.

—ASTOR—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

—ALBEMARLE—John E. Hudson of Boston and F. G. Du Bignon of Savannah.

—METROPOLE—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall and Assemblyman S. F. Nixon.

—HOFFMAN—J. Edward Addicks of Delaware and Col. C. McKibbin, United States Army.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania and Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio.

—WALDORF—Sir William Van Horne and R. B. Angus of Montreal, Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, and Maurice Tubert, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

Work of the Mints for a Year.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A statement issued today by Mr. Preston, Director of the Mint, shows that during the fiscal year ended yesterday 3,584,760 gold pieces, valued at $58,878,490; 20,424,529 silver pieces, valued at $11,440,641, and 54,321,484 minor coins, valued at $569,337, were executed at the mints of the United States. The total coinage for the year was 78,330,773 pieces, valued at $71,188,468. A statement of the coinage for the first six months of the current calendar year shows a coinage of 1,207,419 gold pieces, valued at $22,523,572; a coinage of 12,240,551 silver pieces, valued at $8,856,713, and 27,447,784 minor coins, valued at $446,086. The total coinage of silver dollars for the period was $7,600,412.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

For convention Y. P. S. C. E., July 7-12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell July 6 to 8, inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington at a single fare for the round trip, good to return until July 15, inclusive, or, if deposited with joint agent at Washington prior to 6 P. M., July 14, until July 21, inclusive. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for side trips will be sold from Washington to Baltimore, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and Old Point Comfort upon presentation on specified dates of return portion of convention tickets.—Adv.

HOBART MEETS M'KINLEY

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES CONFER FOR TWO HOURS.

Mr. Hobart Assures His Running Mate that Republican Differences in New-York Will Soon Be Settled, and that He Can Carry New-Jersey—A Hand-Shaking Contest with a Buckeye Delegation and a Speech by McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, July 1.—The Republican candidate for President and the candidate for Vice President met and shook hands this morning. It was their first meeting since the St. Louis Convention, and was, in fact, their first real meeting, as their previous encounters had been of the most casual character.

Major McKinley met Mr. Hobart upon his arrival at the Pennsylvania station and drove with him to his house. After meeting Mrs. McKinley, Mr. Hobart and Major McKinley retired for a private conference.

Mr. Hobart left this afternoon for Cleveland, where he will spend the night with Mark Hanna. He will return to the East to-morrow.

Mr. Hobart spent just two hours in the city. He had expected to be here till 4 o'clock, but found that he and Major McKinley could do all the talking they had to do in a much shorter time. Their interview was satisfactory on both sides, and each candidate expressed himself as highly pleased with the personality and views of the other.

Mr. Hobart thinks the situation in the East encouraging from the Republican point of view. He believes the sound-money Democrats are coming in large numbers to the Republican Party, and predicts that harmony will be secured in New-York, and that the disagreements which remain among Republicans in that State will in nowise harm the National ticket. Mr. Hobart is particularly sanguine about New-Jersey, and declares that it will give a Republican plurality in November of not less than 50,000.

A large delegation from Medina County called on Gov. McKinley at noon. He made a short speech, local in its character, and introduced Mr. Hobart, who was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Hobart did not discuss issues, but thanked the people gracefully for their cordial greeting, and then shook hands with every one of the visiting delegates.

A delegation of glassworkers from Massillon called on Major McKinley to-day. In response to a speech by their spokesman Major McKinley said:

Nothing has moved me more deeply or touched me more profoundly than to have these expressions of approbation from the workingmen of the United States. I believe that we should have our workshops at home, do our work at home, employ our people at home, and employ them at American wages. And I trust that the depression that has settled upon the industries of this country will, in the near future, be removed, and that we may all, at no very distant day, get back to that happy time so well described by your spokesmen. I am glad to know that the glassworkers are in favor of a protective tariff, for I recall, my fellow-citizens, that through protection we have secured the first rank, not only in manufacturing generally, but in the manufacture of glass beneath our own flag; and we make as good glass, employing our own men in our own shops, as can be made anywhere in the world.

Three thousand delegates to the State Convention of Christian Endeavorers now in session here also called. To them Major McKinley made a brief speech.

KANSAS MAY BE LOST.

The State Will Give Its Vote Against McKinley.

BOSTON, July 1.—George H. Burr of St. John, Kan., President of the St. John Trust Company and a member of the Republican State Central and Executive Committees, was in Boston to-day, and said:

"The Republicans have a very small chance of carrying Kansas if the Democrats and free-silver men combine strongly, as they are bound to do, in that State. The great battleground for gold will be in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and if the Republicans can carry all these States McKinley wins by just a neck. I think the Republicans will do this, because I think there will be enough gold men in Chicago to save Illinois, but if the free-silver men can get either Michigan or Indiana we shall be in a dilemma.

"People in the East have no idea of the extent of the silver craze in the West. It has caused considerable disaffection in the ranks of the Republican farmers, and the Democrats and Populists have gone daft over silver, 'gold contraction,' and farm prices on a gold basis. The Republican gold plank at St. Louis has set the West wild and solidified the silver ranks.

"The free-silver orator is roaming up and down the land, but the most powerful argument appealing to the Western Granger is wheat at 35 cents per bushel on Kansas farms. At this price no Kansas farmer can get either a gold or a silver dollar or a day's labor, to say nothing of interest on either farm mortgage or cost of machinery.

"Corn is selling in Kansas at 14 to 16 cents per bushel, delivered at the railroad station, and this price will pay for the gathering, shelling, and the hauling to the station, but nothing more, not even the cost of planting and cultivating.

"Oats are selling at 12 cents at the station. Hogs are selling at 2½ cents per pound on the farm, the lowest price ever known; butter 5 to 8 cents per pound, and eggs 5 cents a dozen. Cattle growing is the one profitable industry left to the Western farmer."

TELLER ROYALLY WELCOMED.

A Great Popular Reception to the Bolter at Denver.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—Senator Teller arrived in Colorado this morning, and spent the day as the guest of Lieut. Gov. Brush at Greeley. He remained there until late this afternoon, when he came to Denver and was greeted by an enormous crowd. The city was gayly decorated for the occasion, and every train brought in hundreds of people from all over the State. Twenty thousand strangers probably were in the city to-night. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. McIntyre and Mayor McMurray, and the Committee of Reception was made up of leading Democrats, Republicans, and Populists. The procession was fully five miles long.

VICTOR, Col., July 1.—Joseph C. Sibley, the silver leader of Pennsylvania, has written a letter, in which he makes the following statement, after refusing to permit any mention of his name for President: "Upon Henry M. Teller, more than any other, it seems possible to unite all the forces, which, amalgamated, cannot lose, and which, divided, have already lost. I am, perforce, for Henry M. Teller, but, for that matter, whoever the candidate may be who can most certainly unify these forces of reform shall be my leader, even were he my most bitter personal enemy."

ARKANSAS TICKET NAMED.

M. L. Remmel Nominated for Governor at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day with a full representation from every county in the State.

Gen. Powell Clayton immediately after organization placed M. L. Remmel of Newport in nomination for Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Remmel, who had just returned from Canton, where he took part in the notification ceremonies, appeared before the convention and accepted the honor.

A. H. A. Reynolds of Madison County was nominated for Secretary of State, and J. F. Mays of Fayetteville for Auditor.

SILVER BOLT IN WASHINGTON.

Free-Coinage Republicans Form a New Party.

TACOMA, Washington, July 1.—A new political party was organized last night immediately after the adjournment of the Bi-metallic League of this State. The new organization is to be called the Free-Coinage Republican Party. It is composed of Republicans who favor the free coinage of silver. About 100 Republicans, representing twelve counties, assisted in the organization, of which Attorney General W. C. Jones of Spokane was elected permanent Chairman.

A State Central Committee of one member from each county will be named. Twelve of these were selected at the meeting by the counties represented. The present organization

BURLESQUE A GOOD HORSE

THE WESTERN COLT DEFEATED KEENE'S FILLY ROYAL ROSE.

Lithos Won the Only Stake Event on the Card—Peep o' Day, Irish Reel, and Captain T., All Astonished the Wise Ones by Making Runaway Victories in Their Races—Riley Grannan Again Scorched the Betting Ring.

There was not a note of music to cheer the losers at the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Not a strain from the band helped to while the weary hours away while the alleged starter kept the horses at the post and tried the tempers of the speculators and the horses alike. The Coney Island Club is losing caste rapidly. The old social and sporting sides of the race meetings always so evident there, have been abandoned in the rush for all the money that there is in sight. The club is making plenty of that with the increased entrance fees and the sale of the betting privileges. The stakes and the purses are, however, kept at the lowest possible figure. It is a change that has converted what was the most delightful and enjoyable series of race meetings of the year into a sort of roulette wheel for the benefit of the layers of the odds and the men who go to the track to bet against them.

Those who love the sport and who had learned to admire the liberal and splendid management of the past bemoan the retrograding of the Coney Island Jockey Club toward the level of the Guttenberg merry-go-round that was wiped out of existence in New-Jersey. People regret the change. Racing for sport seems to have been abandoned there, as at too many of the other tracks. The programme shows that. The races are made for the gamblers. Short dashes and races for maiden two and three year olds are numerous. But there are few, if any, races that are for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. There are all sorts of races that will make business for the betting ring, in which interest the racing cards seem to be made.

There has never been so poor a class of racing at Sheepshead Bay as there is this year. It is at about the level of Brighton Beach racing, when people were a trifle ashamed to let their neighbors know that they had been to the Brighton Beach track. Now, Brighton is striving for something higher and better, and Coney Island people seem to be going back to the sort of travesty on sport that will serve to bring the most money to them through the betting ring. It is all wrong, and everybody who loves the sport talks about it and bemoans the only too-evident fact. There is a story that the track is to be worked for all it is worth for a year longer and then cut up into building lots. Better the wiping out of the track than that it, with all its glorious history, should run down to the Guttenberg level.

There was but one stake race on the card yesterday, and that was a selling affair for two-year-olds. It proved a fair sort of a race, and resulted in a victory for Lithos, who was the favorite in the betting. Remp and Rodermond, the latter the "good thing" of the wily ones, gave the favorite a lively race of it, but at the weights Lithos was too fast and won all the way. He was caught at the head of the stretch first by Rodermond and then by Remp, but at no part, no mode in the world managed to keep his wits about him, and succeeded in staving off the challengers and landing the stake for his owners, who have now won over $12,000 in stakes with him since they bought him from the Morrises for $4,000. Remp, who was a choice moment in the betting, was the worst bungled to get the place by a half length from Rodermond. The rest of the lot, led by Haphazard, were beaten off.

That the Western two-year-olds, with the possible exception of Don de Oro, are a better lot than are the two-year-olds of the East is proved well known by the way in which Ornament won the other day. Burlesque, who was not considered very high-class out there, helped to this belief yesterday, when he won the second race, which was a run over the Futurity course, beating the Keene filly, Royal Rose, who was giving him seventeen pounds, by much more than that allowance, as Royal Rose was clean beat at the finish, and swerved badly in the stretch. Panmure, another Western trick, that was thought of but little account out there, ran into third place, just beating Meadowthorpe home. The race was a sad disappointment to the crowd, which had expected to see Suisan, M. F. Dwyer's fleet filly, and Mr. Keene's fast colt, St. Cloud, try conclusions. Both were scratched, and the race narrowed down to the fight between Burlesque and Royal Rose, in which the Western colt had all the best of it.

"The talent" began things in a very bad fashion, Ignoring the grand, good race that Peep o' Day had run on Tuesday, they made Woodvine the favorite and plunged on her as if the thing was all over bar the cashing of their bets. But Peep o' Day made a runaway race of it, leading, as he did on Tuesday, from start to finish, and winning in a big gallop. Woodvine never showed any great amount of speed in any part of the race, and was fifth at the finish, back in the ruck, with Lady Greenway, Juno, and that sort of cattle. The start was an abominable one, owing to the fact that the management of the track insist on using a starting gate that is worked by hand, and is therefore a hindrance rather than a help, and really worse than no gate at all. Tremargo and Medica, a couple of horses that have never been half broken, made a vast amount of trouble, kicking, and bolting, and running into the barrier, and refusing to break with the other horses. These are a bad pair, and their entries should be refused at the tracks until they are put into the hands of some one who will break them to their business as race horses. It is an injustice to the bettors, to the bookmakers, and to other owners alone, to allow such a pair to be sent to the post to make trouble for other horses and destroy their chances. Religion was left at the post when the horses were started, and Hazlet and Tremargo were as bad as left, getting off far in the rear of the field. In this sort of thing that is tending to disgust people with the sport.

Patrician was beaten in the third race, which was a handicap at five furlongs, because Sims, who rode him, thought that Irish Reel would come back to him and abandon the lead that she got in the early part of the race. But Irish Reel, who had all the rest of the field on tiptoes at the end of a half mile, kept right on, and won in very clever fashion without a thought of stopping until she had won the race and several thousand dollars for Riley Grannan, who backed her heavily, just as he had her stable companion, Peep o' Day, in the opening race of the afternoon. Patrician came strong enough at the end of the race, but the filly had a bit too much speed, and he could not catch her. So he had to be content with the second money, beating Jefferson, who ran third, as badly as he was beaten by Irish Reel.

The fifth race was one that should hardly find a place on a Coney Island Jockey Club programme—for "maidens three years old or upward." Of course, it was a scramble for betting purposes only. The whole batch were not worth the value of the purse they ran for. Gracious won the race all the way. It was at a mile, and was a good thing for the bookmakers.

The sport wound up with a run of a mile and a sixteenth on the turf, which was an easy thing for Captain T., who was the extreme outsider in the betting, and who won as he pleased from Doggett. The latter was ridden by his namesake, who made the same mistake that Sims did with Patrician in thinking that the Captain would quit near the finish and come back where he could catch and pass him.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, handicap, for three-year-olds. Time—1:02.

1—Peep o' Day, J. H. McCormick's b. c., by Ayrshire-Sundown, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Hamilton)
2—Medica, Sensation Stable's b. f., 89, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Juno J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 106, 10 to 1.....(Sims)

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Lady Greenway, 90, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Woodvine, 103, 8 to 5, (Griffin;) Miss Lynch, 94½, 25 to 1, (O'Leary;) Tremargo, 109, 7 to 1, (Sloane;) Forum, 106, 30 to 1, (Clayton;) Mussulman, 105½, 15 to 1, (Ballard;) Amanda V., 108, 12 to 1, (Gardner,) and Hazlet, 119, 10 to 1, (Hill,) also ran, and finished as named. Religion, 97, 30 to 1, (Lambley,) left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity Course. For two-year-olds. Time—1:13.

1—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., by Deceiver-Cecily Bombina, 118 pounds, 8 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Royal Rose, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 122, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)
3—Panmure, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 103, 25 to 1.....(Walker)

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Meadowthorpe, 118, 8 to 1, (Sloan) Slow Poke, 103, 30 to 1, (Hill;) Braw Lad, 105, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Gew Gaw, 113, 60 to 1, (Gardner;) Dys, 115, 15 to 1, (Ryers,) and Shillelagh, 103, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:41.

1—Irish Reel, J. H. McCormick's ch. m., 4 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Patrician, H. Eugene Leigh's b. h., 5, 110, 8 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Jefferson, Erle Stable's b. g., 5, 89, 10 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Sir Francis, 6, 106, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Brisk, 3, 94, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Hornpipe, 5, 114, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sir Dixon, Jr., 4, 107, 10 to 1, (Ballard;) Mrs. Stuart, 4, 97, 40 to 1, (Powers,) and Song and Dance, 5, 110, 25 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Surf Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Lithos, Trowbridge & Co.'s blk. c., by Britannic-Medusa, 104 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Hart)
2—Remp, W. M. Wallace's ch. c., 105½, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 108, 2 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Haphazard, 108, 6 to 1, (Griffin;) Mistral II., 96, 10 to 1, (Sloane,) and Break o' Day, 89, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, for maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:44 1-5.

1—Graziosa, C. Littlefield's b. f., by Ben Ali-Glendora, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Bellport, Jefferson Stable's b. c., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Brilliancy, Preakness Stable's b. f., 107, 4 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Harpsichord, 107, 10 to 1, (Bergen;) Izmir, 112, 8 to 1, (M. Bergen;) The Druid, 109, 4 to 1, (Barbee;) Trillette, 107, 12 to 1, (Evans;) Eliza Belle, 108, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Beaumont, 109, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Sir Roderick, 109, 30 to 1, (Fox;) Arthur Freeland, 109, 20 to 1, (Clayton,) and Springwater II., 109, 20 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, on the turf. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Captain T. W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6 years, by Wanderer-Cilo, 122 pounds, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Keefe)
2—Doggett, J. A. Bennett's ch. h., 4, 130, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
3—Lansdale, Preakness Stable's ch. g., 4, 129, 16 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by two lengths and a half; a length between second and third.

Marshall, 6, 135, (Hamilton,) and The Native, 3, 119, (Hill,) 2 to 1 against the pair, also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies. Grey Bird, 110 pounds; Euphemia L., 105; Nina Louise, 98; Florian, 97; Break o'Day, Aunt Sally, Sparkler, Purple Jacket, Successful, Ellerdie, Inimitable, Nang Ki, Salvacea, The Swallow, and Pleureuse, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Glenmoyne, 128 pounds; Charade, 115; Deerslayer, 105; Kennel, 107; Connoisseur, 105; Tinge, 104; Halton, 102; Manchester, 97; Cromwell, 88; Forget, 88; Tomoka, 87.

THIRD RACE.—June Stakes, for two-year-olds. Futurity course. Arbuckie, 125 pounds; Scottish Chieftain, 121; Rodermond, 118.

FOURTH RACE.—Spindrift Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Formal, 108 pounds; Goldcrest, 104; Mussulman, 104; Cassette, 98; Defender, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling allowances. Agitator, 114 pounds; Galilee, 109; Hurlingham, 109; Buckrene, 109; Kennebunk, 107; Paladin, 107; Halton, 106; Patrol, 100; Zanone, 98; Harry Shannon, 97; Miss Lynch, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths, on the turf. Long Beach, 104 pounds; Merry Prince, 98; Counsellor Howe, 95.

Woodburn Yearlings Sold.

Twenty-four head of thoroughbred yearlings from the Woodburn farm of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., were sold yesterday before the races for $4,775. This was an average of a little less than $199 a head. The best prices obtained were the following:

Chestnut colt, by Falsetto-Queencraft, by Kingcraft; Louis Stuart.....$425
Black colt, by Falsetto-Barbiche, by King Alfonso; Louis Stuart.....300
Bay colt, by Falsetto-Cachuca, by King Alfonso; W. Lakeland.....500
Chestnut colt, by Falsetto-Finical, by King Alfonso; R. W. Walden.....225
Bay colt, by Powhatan-Leutte, by Falsetto; R. W. Walden.....175
Bay colt, by Falsetto-Glimpse, by Glenelg; A. J. Joyner.....675
Black colt, by Falsetto-Jennie June, by King Alfonso; W. Lakeland.....325
Chestnut colt, by Falsetto-Cambric, by Hindoo; B. Schreiber.....225
Bay colt, by Falsetto-Oreca, by King Alfonso; Sensation Stable.....125
Bay colt, by Lisbon-Aala-Lala, by St. Blaise; J. Maddeford.....250
Chestnut colt, by Whistle Jacket-Mintdrop, by Bullion; J. A. Bennett.....500
Chestnut filly, by Falsetto-Marshmallow, by Glenelg; J. McGill.....200
Chestnut filly, by Falsetto-Glene, by Glenelg; R. Tucker.....175
Bay filly, by Falsetto-Flora McDonald, by Knight of the Garter; John Mackey.....150

Wishard Won Two Races.

LONDON, July 1.—At the Newmarket meeting to-day, Enoch Wishaw, the American trainer, won two races, the Plantation Stakes for two-years-olds, at five furlongs, with George H. Ketcham, at 6 to 1, and a race for non-winners at a mile, with the gelding MacBriggs, at 6 to 1. His filly Damsel II. ran unplaced for the Soham Plate, at five furlongs.

Baron de Hirsch's Stud Sold.

LONDON, July 1.—The stud of the late Baron de Hirsch, sold at auction at Newmarket yesterday, realized a total of 44,870 guineas. The bay mare La Fleche, by St. Simon-Quiver, winner of the Oaks and the 1,000 guineas in 1892, sold for 12,600 guineas.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Sanctions for Bicycle Race Meets, and Riders Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen had a long list of cyclers declared professional and sanctions for race meets to give out to-day. They are:

DECLARED PROFESSIONALS.

W. M. Enright, Sioux City, Iowa, own request; C. George Tacker, Jr., Denver, Col., own request; A. J. Wellep, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause D; John Lawson, Chicago, Ill., Clause A; P. B. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., own request; W. H. Glasgow, Denver, Col., Clause C; Charles F. White, Denver, Col., Clause B; Morgan O'Brien, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause A; John Muss, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause A; K. Brennan, Colorado Springs, Col., Clause B; Barns W. Pierce, Cambridge, Mass., own request; C. Ford Seeley, Stamford, Conn., Clause B; Will Haglin, Fort Smith, Ark., Clause B; Will Carter, Fort Smith, Ark., Clause B; Wallace Dougherty, Van Buren, Ark.; Albert E. Edwards, Pasadena, Cal., own request; R. P. Rice, Chicago, Ill., own request; F. H. McCall, Omaha, Neb., Clause B.

S. W. Campbell, Chicago, Ill., Clause B; T. H. Cummings, Maronge, Iowa, own request; J. A. Knepper, Marengo, Iowa, own request; Andrew Jackson, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause A; George Rice, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause A; George G. Webb, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause A; E. P. White, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause A; Steve Tenvoorde, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause A; Ted Tenvoorde, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause A; Frank H. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause B; Robert H. McCleary, St. Paul, Minn., Clause F; Oscar E. Rydell, St. Paul, Minn., Clause A; Max Littman, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause A; H. W. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn., Clauses A and F; C. V. Cummings, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause F; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, Minn., Clause B; George Briggs, St. Paul, Minn., Clause F; Paul Fontaneau, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause B; John McDiarmid, St. Paul, Minn., Clause F; William B. Jackson, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause F; Oscar Wirtenshon, Minneapolis, Minn., Clauses A and F; Howard T. Fyle, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause A; Max Berndt, Minnesota, Clause A.

Lake M. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., is transferred to the professional class for competing in professional races in Texas, and is also suspended from all track racing for thirty days from June 25 for riding in unsanctioned races at Waco, Texas.

SUSPENSIONS.

C. Beers, Columbus, Ohio, has been suspended from all track racing for thirty days for false entry.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track races for thirty days from June 25: George C. Webb, Frank H. Williams, H. W. Higgins, Otto Wirtenshon, and Max Berndt, Minneapolis, Minn.

For competing in unsanctioned races and under an assumed name, John Nilsson, Minneapolis, Minn., is suspended from all track racing for the year from June 25.

For competing under an assumed name, I. T. Dugan, Hamlin, Minn., is suspended from all track racing until Sept. 1.

For competing in unsanctioned races, and under an assumed name, Howard T. Pyle of Minneapolis, Minn., is suspended from all track racing for six months from this date.

The attention of riders is directed to General Rule C of the Racing Rules. In default of withdrawal of entry one week before date of meeting, or of a satisfactory and conclusive explanation of failure to compete in any of the events for which entered, riders become liable to suspension from the track for a period at the pleasure of the board. Entrants in handicap events may only be excused from starting by the referee. Failure to pay entry fees also renders riders liable to suspension.

NATIONAL CIRCUIT.

Sept. 28 has been assigned to the Inter-State Fair Association, Trenton, N. J.

The races of the Detroit Wheelmen, July 17 and 18, owing to a lack of a suitable available track in Detroit, will be run at Windsor, Canada, under the same auspices, and out of courtesy of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association Racing Board, upder the League of American Wheelmen.

The suspension placed upon Alexander Reinecke, Elkader, Iowa, has been reduced to expire Jan. 1, 1897.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

July 4—Stockton Athletic Association, Stockton, Cal.

July 4—Pleasanton Cycling Club, Pleasanton, Cal.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Novelties combined with Factory prices.

July 4—Ancient Order of Foresters of America, San José, Cal.

July 4—Paso Robles Cycling Club, Paso Robles, Cal.

July 4—W. L. Pinney, Phoenix, Arizona.

July 4—El Paso Cycle Track Club, El Paso, Texas.

July 11—Zoo Park, Springfield, Mo.

July 4—Young Men's Christian Association, Geneva, N. Y.

July 4—Ancient Order of Hibernians, Batavia, N. Y.

July 4—International Table Cutters' Union, Gloversville, N. Y.

July 4—Crayon Hose Company, Owego Falls, N. Y.

July 4—F. D. White, Lyambrook, N. Y.

July 4—James E. Harper, Delhi, N. Y.

July 4—J. E. Losee, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

July 15—Saratoga Quill Club, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

July 23—Ramblers' Bicycle Club, Warsaw, N. Y.

July 4—F. A. McClure, Barnesville, Penn.

Sept. 5—R. H. Kain, Philadelphia, Penn.

July 3—Keystone Cycling Company, Johnstown, Penn.

July 4—W. C. Seigel, Franklin, Penn.

Aug. 8—Power Loom Ingrain Carpet Weavers' Protective Association, Philadelphia.

July 4—Pittsburg, Penn.; City of Pittsburg.

July 4—Emporium Bicycle Club, Emporium, Penn.

July 11—Maryland Division, League of American Wheelmen; Baltimore, Md.

July 29—Asbury Park Wheelmen, Asbury Park, N. J.

July 4—Union Catholic Societies, Wheeling, West Va.

July 4—Monticello Cycling Club, Monticello, Ill.

July 4—Fourth of July Executive Committee, Muskegon, Ill.

July 4—Lincoln Trotting Association, Lincoln, Ill.

July 4—R. H. Bailey, Hillsdale, Mich.

July 4—C. B. Roberts, Adel, Iowa.

July 4—J. P. Ayer, Greene, Iowa.

July 4—La Crosse Trotting Park, La Crosse, Wis.

July 3—Sand Beach Driving Park Association, Sand Beach, Mich.

July 4—Faribault Driving Club, Faribault, Minn.

July 3-4—R. F. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 23—R. E. Sheets, Belle Plains, Iowa.

July 26—Yellow Fever Cycling Club, Milwaukee, Wis.

July 8-15-22—Keokuk County Klub Cyclers, Sigourney, Iowa.

July 16—Loggia Colombo Society, Youngstown, Ohio.

July 4—Bristol Wheelmen, Bristol, Tenn.

July 3—William Topp, Columbus, Miss.

July 4—Wyoming Athletic Club, Wyoming, Ohio.

July 4—Bremen Cycle Club, Bremen, Ind.

Sept. 7—Huntington Cycle Club, Huntington, Ind.

July 4—Chillicothe Wheelmen, Chillicothe Ohio.

July 4—Wabash Cycling Club, Terre Haute, Ind.

July 4—T. R. Hatch, Conneaut, Ohio.

July 4—Fred W. Jost, Berlin, Conn.

July 4—City of Boston, Boston, Mass.

July 4—O. B. Carter, Franklin, Mass.

Vermont Wheel Club transferred from Aug. 27 and 28 to Aug. 28 and 29—Brattleboro, Vt.

July 4—James J. Quinn Athletic Club, Lowell, Mass.

July 4—Henry C. Kelly, Winsted, Conn.

July 27—Northampton Cycle Club, Northampton, Mass.

July 4—Medford Cycle Club, Medford, Mass.

July 22—Young Men's Christian Union, Rutland, Vt.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 1.—Passed East—Steam yachts Sylvia, Edward M. Brown; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Sapphire, James Stillman; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Aquilo, H. A Van Liew; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Sultana, John R. Drexel, and Susquehanna, Joseph S. Stickney.

Passed West—Steam yachts Clifton, Charles Mallory; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and May, Edwin D. Morgan.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Ariel, Percy Chubb, and Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse. Schooner yacht Amorita, W. G. Brokaw, was hauled out to clean and paint.

Came to Anchor from Larchmont—Raters Mai, O. B. Jennings; Wawa, James Stillman; Musme, J. M. MacDonough, and Carolina, Pembroke Jones. Schooner yacht Agnes J., Norton Winslow, left this afternoon for Whitestone, L. I. Came to Anchor from New-York—Cutter yacht Wenonah, Clinton Preston. Left to Anchor—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt. Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, and Meteor, Alfred Peats.

Steam yacht Response, B. B. McGregor, was launched this morning, and left for the eastward.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—Schooner yacht Quickstep, William G. Roelker, arrived and sailed to-day. Steamer Sapphire, James Stillman; Kalolah, W. L. Hubbard; Formosa, W. N. Babyn, and Huntress, H. C. Fowler; schooner Sylph, George E. Chase, and sloop Pelican, Bruce Clark, also sailed.

Steamer Owanega of the Rhode Island Yacht Club and sloop Chispa, E. J. Bergen, arrived.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh Wallace; and Illawara, Alfred Eugent Tompkins; schooner Glendoveer, Robert Carpenter, and sloops Daffodil, Frederick P. Sands, and Jessica, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mr. Rose to Build a Yacht.

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Charles Day Rose, the owner of the racing yacht Satanita, has ordered the shipbuilding firm of J. G. Fay & Son at Southampton to build a yacht to beat the German Emperor's new cutter Meteor and the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia. The boat is to be constructed after special designs.

Bits of Yachting News.

—A 63-foot houseboat, built for a celebrated playwright, was launched on Monday from the Lenox shipyard, foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, where it has attracted much attention and admiration. It has twin screws, and is fitted with two ten-horse power Wing gas engines, which will carry the boat along at a good speed. The boat is very roomy, and makes the owner a pleasant home. Messrs. Wing & Co. have fitted out Stewart J. B. Gourlay's 80-foot catboat (recently built by Wallin & Gorman) with one of their six-horse power gas engines.

—The steam yacht Rex, owned by ex-Congressman Cone, of Washington, raced against time Tuesday and yesterday. On Tuesday she went over the measured nautical mile course in 2:15, and yesterday in 2:10. This is at the rate of thirty-two statute miles an hour.

—The Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club will have a special regatta to-day. The start will be made at 1 o'clock, and the yachts will race over a triangular course off Larchmont. This will be the fourth race of the Yacht Racing Union's circuit.

South Orange Field Club Tennis.

The scores for the Junior Challenge Cup, South Orange Field Club tournament, just finished, are:

Preliminary Round.—T. G. Conway, Jr., beat C. E. Brush, Jr., 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; J. S. Allen beat Boyd Farmer by default; Gardner Watkins beat Jay Bramhall, 6—4, 8—6; W. P. Conway beat W. R. Miles, 6—1, 6—0.

First Round—J. S. Allen beat T. G. Conway, Jr., 6—2, 1—6, 8—6; W. P. Conway beat Gardner Watkins, 6—1, 6—1.

Consolation.—First Round—Jay Bramhall beat W. R. Miles, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round—Jay Bramhall beat C. E. Brush, Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Schmitt's Verdict Stands.

The motion for a new trial or a reduction of the verdict of $25,000 in the case of Elizabeth R. Schmitt against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been denied by Judge Van Wyck of the Supreme Court. This verdict was recovered by Mrs. Schmitt in Kings County as damages for the death of her husband, Frederick, who, while fixing an elevator shaft in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at Madison Square, was struck by a car and killed. John C. Robinson and Edmund D. Hennessy appeared for plaintiff and Ritch, Woodford, Bovee, and Wallace for defendant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal per steamship City of Perth, via Cape Town, (letters must be directed "per City of Perth.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 6:30 AM for Ireland, (letter mails only,) per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays. Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 4 PM for Barbados, Guadeloup, and Martinique per steamship Talisman; at 4 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacao, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Wm. I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Wm. I.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxnam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 4 PM (supplementary 4:30 PM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 26, 1896.

BICYCLES.

FOURTH OF JULY SALE.

$20 English Serge Tennis and Outing Suits, $7.00

$12 English Flannel Tennis and Outing Suits, $5.00

$15 Bicycle-Golf Suits, box bottom, $8.75.
$20 Golf-Bicycle Suits, Sacks and Norfolks, English Cloth, box extensions, $11.25.
$12 Linen Crash Bicycle and Touring Suits, $7.50.
$7.50 Bicycle Suits, $3.98.
50 pairs Tan Bicycle Shoes, $1.50, reduced from $5.00.

Bicycle Shoes, $2.25, $3.50. Hosiery, 48c., 98c., $2.00. Hose Supporters, 10c. Belts, 5c., 19c., 48c., 50c. Bicycle and Vacation Knickerbockers, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00. Caps, 25c., 39c., 69c. Outing Shirts, 50c. Touring Sweaters, $1.50. Bathing Trunks, 19c., 35c., 50c. Bathing Suits, 75c., 98c., $1.50 up.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Guide Lamps, Regular price, $1.00; to-day, 59 cents
$5.00 Globe Vapor Lamps, to-day, $2.25
Luggage Carriers, 44c. Tire Tape, 5c.
Spalding Luggage Carrier, $1.25 to $3.50
Double Tube Tire Repair Outfits, 9 cents
Bells, 12c.; Locks, 12c.; Toe Clips, 12c.
Rubber Cement, 5c.; Stick Graphite, 5c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau St.

1,000 NEW BICYCLES $29.50.
LADIES or GENTS.
200 MODERN SPECIALS, $39.
(REGULAR $100 WHEELS.)
1,000 New Bicycles, Ladies, $35.00.
1,000 New Bicycles, Gents, $35.00.
GUARANTEED GOODS.
500 Second-hand Wheels, $6 up.
Columbia, 23; Victor, 19; Ormonde, 19; Rudge, 15; Remington, 25; Liberty, 22; Hummer, 25; Raleigh, 30; Crescent, 20; Crawford, 22; Carrier Tricycle, 39.
HIGH GRADE '96 ERIES, STOCKTONS, NORWOODS, BELLIS, RELIANCE, GENDRONS, NONPAREILS, AT CUT RATES.
WE EXCHANGE OLD BICYCLES.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO.,
In Basement, n'r B'way. 10 BARCLAY ST.

BICYCLES SLAUGHTERED.
Nearly 4,000. This is no fake sale.
$100 Mayflowers.....$49.00
$85 Triumphs.....$45.00
$75 Dukes.....$39.00
$65 Empires.....$33.00
Every wheel has manufacturer's name on.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
1,000 Dry Goods Store Bicycles, $29.50.
SPECIAL PRICES TO DEALERS.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO.,
Opposite Post Office. 23 PARK ROW.

BICYCLES.

A.—Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM
306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)
HARTFORDS, $45 TO $70.
TRICYCLES, $150.
REPAIRING AND RENTING.
LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 290 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., July 4, 6 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 11, M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, July 8, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon
Teutonic, July 15, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon
Britannic, July 22, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Adriatic, July 29, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GU

CLEARING THE WATERSHED.

City Department Tearing Down and Burning Buildings.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 1.—The Department of Public Works of New-York City is adopting a new way of getting rid of the buildings along the sources of the Croton water supply in those places where the land has been condemned for the purpose of protecting the purity of the water. The department is demolishing the buildings and burning the materials. The house, barn, and other outbuildings on the Carpenter place were torn down and burned yesterday. To-day it is intended to similarly destroy the Geer house, a large residence on the outskirts of this place Thursday or Friday.

The work is being done by laborers under the direction of William G. Smith. The officials of the department who have been here say it is cheaper for the city to burn the buildings than to sell them at action. There is no place near where the buildings can be moved to, and bidders do not offer for condemned buildings as much as it costs to advertise the sale and other necessary expenses. They say the city lost money on every auction sale, and that the destruction of the buildings costs but a trifle of what the expense of selling them would be.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

SPECIAL FOURTEEN-DAY TOUR

TO

Niagara Falls, Toronto, Alexandria Bay, The Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, &c.

Leaves New-York July 3.

Highest class Hotels and Traveling Arrangements. Number limited. Telegraph or write at once for information and membership.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An old-fashioned menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMER LEAVE. Cortlandt St. Pier, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3.30, 5, 6.30, 8.30, 8.45 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50 P. M., East 3d St., 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.45 P. M.; LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Includes Admission to all Attractions.

SPEND THE FOURTH AT

NIAGARA FALLS.

Take the Scenic Route

LEHIGH VALLEY

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS.

$8.00 EXCURSION TICKETS $8.00

Tickets good going July 3d, and return up to and including July 6th.

NO LOSS OF TIME FROM BUSINESS.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9 P. M., and Penna. Annex at 8 A. M., 5:55 and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, or foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

GRAND HOLIDAY OUTING

LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO THE

Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains.

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, and the

BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.,

Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE RAILROAD

4TH JULY,

SHOHOLA GLEN,

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.

Express trains leave West 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25 A. M., Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:00 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express leaves West 23d St., 9:40 A. M., Chambers St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.

Fourth of July at

NIAGARA FALLS.

Excursion on all trains,

Friday, July 3, 1896,

Via WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

ONLY $8 for Round Trip.

Trains leave New-York, foot of Franklin St., 9:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8:00 P. M.; foot of West 42d St., 9:15 A. M., 6:00, 7:45, and 8:15 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,)

Including 4th of July,

by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switch-Back.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M. EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.

Tickets for Switch-Back can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND.

SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION, 4TH JULY, TO NEW-HAVEN.

Daylight Sail on Long Island Sound Eastward and Moonlight Sail Homeward.

Steamer Richard Peck will leave Pier 25 East River 9:30 A. M., arriving at New-Haven 1:45 P. M.

Returning, leave New-Haven 12:30 midnight, arriving back in New-York 5 A. M. Sunday, affording a visit of 10 hours in the beautiful CITY OF ELMS.

EXCURSION ONE DOLLAR.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., arriving at West Point at 4:30 P. M., returning on any of West Shore Railroad trains. This will give passengers ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Dress Parade, &c. Fare for the round trip $1.00. Returning by Hudson River Railroad, $1.10.

EXCURSIONS.

A QUIET AND RESTFUL

FOURTH OF JULY

ALWAYS COOL ON THE OCEAN.

Take advantage of the delightful trips offered by the

OLD DOMINION LINE

on their fine fast ocean steamships to

Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va.

SAILING DAILY.

THREE DAYS' TRIP, including all expenses of meals and berth en route and a day and a quarter stay at either point, with board and lodging at either the magnificent new Chamberlin, the historic Hygeia, and the beautiful Princess Anne Hotels, $17.00.

Two days' continuous round trip, with all necessary expenses included, $13.00.

Good roads at both resorts. Take your wheel with you.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

Telephone Call, No. 1,289 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,

Pier 26, Foot of Beach St., N. Y. City.

W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Prest. and Traffic Manager.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,

Daily except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only, 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Coney Island.

Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.

Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO AND RETURN

ONLY $18 VIA THE

Picturesque Erie R. R.

Tickets sold July 3 to 6, inclusive. Good returning leaving Chicago on or before July 12.

SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS

With Pullman Sleeping & Dining Cars.

Tickets on sale at 401, 957, 261, or 111 Broadway, Chambers St., or West 23d St. Stations, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, or at Jersey City Station.

DON'T FORGET

that only a limited number can be taken on

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SPECIAL TRIPS TO

Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands

for the

FOURTH OF JULY,

Including Hotels and R. R. expenses, $14.50.

Apply at once for sleeper.

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261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.

EVERY SUNDAY.

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE

PICTURESQUE ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going July 3, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before July 6.

Trains leave Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M. Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

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THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

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Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

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Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N.Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

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LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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THE ANTLERS,

On Raquette Lake.

Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

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AND COTTAGES,

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

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AND COTTAGES,

LAKE LUZERNE,

Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.

Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to Oct. 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

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Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.

Special Terms per week and season.

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White Sulphur Springs Hotel

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Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

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Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20; 1,200 feet elevation.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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FENWICK HALL,

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2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

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CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITING CHAMBERMAIDS, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, nurses, male and female, white and colored; excellent references; city or country; general houseworkers. Miss Leake, 1,786 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; will go to the country. 158 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Present employer can heartily recommend a good, faithful girl as chambermaid and waitress. 40 East 76th St., Thursday or Friday.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting, or as parlormaid; best city reference; present employer can be seen. 27 East 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. 119 East 128th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid or waitress; best reference; city or country; distance no object. 9 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress or laundress; city or country; references. 835 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from city and country. 610 2d Av., third floor.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and do washing and ironing; neat and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; in small family; country preferred; city reference. C. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general housework, or laundry worker. 92 Willoughby St., near Dufield St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. B., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and plain laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city, or country preferred. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 to 2, at 415 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and do coarse washing; good bread and pastry maker; understands all soups; good reference; city or country. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Eastern American woman; is a very good cook, bread and cake maker; has excellent reference. 145 West 60th St.; ring O'Brien's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; no cards answered. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By competent young American woman; take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; city or country; best reference. 317 West 35th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By American young woman in private family; thoroughly competent; good bread, cake, desserts; all kinds; country preferred; best reference. M. C., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a smart, tidy girl as cook; good soup, meat, vegetable, bread, biscuit, and dessert cook; will do coarse washing; city or country. 332 West 86th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook; kitchenmaid required; wages, $50; can furnish very best reference from last employer. 309 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking; best city references. Victorine Vautier, 235 West 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business; breadmaker; assist washing; country. 370 7th Av., top floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of fine family cooking; country preferred; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 533 8th Av., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat and obliging girl as cook and laundress; good worker; city preferred. 40 East 25th St., present employer's.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By respectable woman; city or country; good city reference. 159 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go out by day or month; country; good baker; good reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city or country; good references. A. C., 325 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; is competent in all branches. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; French; by day or week; families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; experience, ability; best references; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; works home or by day; would go to country; latest skirts, waists, capes; children's dresses; remodeling. Mrs. Hood, 180 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during the dull season from $7 to $12. 202 West 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young widow as housekeeper in hotel or clubhouse; capable of taking entire charge. Answer by letter, Mrs. Rudden, 408 East 72d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat and obliging colored girl to do housework in a flat; sleep home. Call or address, all week, 318 West 41st St, Washington's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do housework in American family; best city reference; no objection to country. 313 East 81st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl lately landed to do general house work. 304 East 75th St., Fleming's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By English Protestant woman, housework or as cook; wages moderate. 331 West 87th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; city or country. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; good fitter; willing to assist with other work. Answer by letter, M. Rudden, 408 East 72d St.

TRAVELING MAID.—Experienced; with families or parties going to Europe; highest references in all capacities. Lucius Tapiuar, 17 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar froner; also fine laces; best city reference. 236 East 42d St., care Mrs. Donohue, third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress; willing to do some chamberwork; in private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. 339 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; thoroughly understands her duties; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 310 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. 19 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress for country; good reference. Call, two days, 126 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant young woman as nurse, chambermaid, and to do sewing; willing and obliging to parties who appreciate a good girl; good reference. 241 West 40th St.; Atkins's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; understands bringing up babies from bottle and care of sick children; would wait on invalid; no objection to country; first-class reference. 187 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By competent Englishwoman to take entire charge of baby from birth; city or country; best city references. L. L., 206 West 17th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American woman; two years' reference. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

NURSE.—By monthly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; seven years' references. 345 West 59th St., care of Eddy.

NURSE.—By reliable girl as competent nurse; can take entire charge; good seamstress; good city reference. M. F., 325 Bleecker St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children and to do up-stairs work. 1,710 1st Av.; ring Smith's bell.

NURSE.—By young girl to mind baby; sleep home. Morris, 104 East 88th St.

TRAINED NURSE.—By hospital graduate; care of invalid lady or gentleman; no objection to travel; well recommended by physicians and former patients; moderate salary. S. C., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; willing to help with up-stairs work. 457 West 30th St., Daly's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent hand on infants' finest dresses; equal to Paris-made; family sewing; city, country, or home; low prices for Summer. Petersen, 239 West 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; excellent reference; country preferred. Call, two days, at 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; willing and obliging; reference; city or country. 70 West 101st St.; Sullivan's bell.

FIELD DAY FOR MR. PARKER

EVIDENCE TO SHOW HIS ACTIVITY IN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Some of the Things Told by Chief Conlin, at the Hearing Before the Mayor, Causes Surprise to President Roosevelt—Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau Also Has a Good Word to Say for the Accused Commissioner.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, sat in the southwest corner of the Mayor's office yesterday, scratching busily on a pad of paper.

Peter Conlin, Chief of Police, was testifying as a witness in defense of Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, who is on trial before Mayor Strong on charges of having neglected his duties.

Mr. Roosevelt had been scratching industriously from the beginning of the session. He stopped suddenly at 1 o'clock. The pad fell into his lap, his pencil went between his teeth, his eyes looked surprise on the commander of the police force, while his ears took in this statement:

"I was most frequently in consultation with Mr. Parker, because the other members of the board seemed to refer everything legal to him.

"They deferred to him so much that I concluded he was the master spirit of the board.

"I consulted Mr. Roosevelt once or twice, and he referred me to Mr. Parker."

Every eye in the overcrowded office was directed toward Mr. Roosevelt's corner, and for nearly a minute after Chief Conlin's statement, not even counsel said a word.

Gen. Tracy at once saw the advantage for Mr. Parker and began to follow it up.

"Did you find Parker better informed as to the department and the laws governing it than were the other Commissioners?" he asked.

Mr. Root objected. Mayor Strong and Corporation Counsel Scott had a consultation, and the question was ruled out.

"Since I have been Chief," Mr. Conlin said, "I have had to consult with Mr. Parker almost daily. I generally found him. He was out of town a few times.

"During the time from October to March, named in the complaint, when I wanted to get legal advice, I would see him in the morning, if possible. He was often away from the department afternoons. I went to his house frequently at night. He had told me time and again, 'If at any time I can be of any assistance to you, day or night, come to me.'

"He made no important changes in the department without consulting Mr. Parker."

"Did you consult the other Commissioners, too" asked Gen. Tracy.

"I did," was the reply.

"To the same extent you consulted Parker?"

"No, Sir!" was the answer, given with great emphasis.

"Why?"

"Because I understood Mr. Parker was more in charge than the others; because he knew more about it, could give better suggestions, better advice, and better criticisms than the others.

"I consulted Mr. Parker in legal matters because I knew he was familiar with criminal law, and because Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Andrews, when I went to them, would refer me to Mr. Parker."

The defense began putting in its evidence as soon as the session was opened, and worked on the line indicated ever since the commencement of the trial—granted that Mr. Parker did not attend all meetings of the board, he was more intimately active with the police force than any of his colleagues, and, in any event, the Commissioners divided the work of the department, and Mr. Parker did his share faithfully and intelligently.

Particular stress was laid on his work in reorganizing the Detective Bureau, his familiarity—greater, it is alleged, than that of the other Commissioners—with the personnel of the force, and the fact that whenever officials wanted his advice he could be found, and was soon actively at work.

Officers of the Police Department were numerous in the room when the Mayor slid low in his high-backed rocking chair, brushed into their eccentric position the thin forelocks that cartoonists love so well, and called the municipal court to order.

John Clark, of the Corporation Counsel's office first occupied the mentor's chair and gave advice as to the many objections raised by counsel. Corporation Counsel Scott relieved him shortly after noon, and David J. Dean was the counselor in the last hour of the session, which ended at 2:30.

Commissioner Roosevelt had a chair equally near Mr. Root, the prosecutor, and the mentor, and, referring to his busy pad, he frequently talked to both. Commissioner Andrews helped the prosecution for an hour or so, and then, after whispering to the Mayor and receiving a benign nod, he took his departure for the day.

The witnesses called were Chief Clerk William H. Kipp of the Police Department, Inspector Moses W. Cortright, Capt. Stephen O'Brien, head of the Detective Bureau, and Chief of Police Peter Conlin.

Major Kipp was questioned as to the methods of receiving complaints at Headquarters. He said that since the present board had taken office the number of complaints had greatly increased. The complaints are referred to the Chief for report.

In cross-examination Mr. Root brought out the fact that Commissioner Parker did not make reports of cases investigated by him up to Feb. 14 of this year.

Inspector Cortright sat silent in the chair the greater part of the time devoted to him, because Gen. Tracy was trying in vain to break through Mr. Root's objections and get the Inspector to say whether in his twenty-nine years and five months' experience he had seen a Commissioner who devoted more time to business than did Mr. Parker.

"In your experience," Gen. Tracy first asked, "has it been the practice of Police Commissioners to devote all their time to the business of the Police Department?"

Mr. Root stoutly protested, and Gen. Tracy said:

"I propose to show that Commissioners—notably Mr. Roosevelt—have been in the habit of leaving the city. In fact, one Commissioner went to St. Louis for a week and delayed this trial. I propose to show that Parker was the only Commissioner who gave all his time."

The objection was overruled by the Mayor, but the result was a disappointment to the defense.

"I don't know," answered Inspector Cortright.

The Inspector said he generally found Mr. Parker in when he had occasion to go to the Commissioner's office.

"Didn't you find Parker there more often than the others?" was the next question.

"Yes, Sir; in the evening, especially—frequently around 6 or 7 o'clock.

"When you had occasion to consult a Commissioner on legal questions, whom did you consult?"

"Commissioner Parker. I have been sent to Commissioner Parker by the Chief. He never directed me to any other Commissioner."

"When you asked the other Commissioners for advice, did they ever refer you to Parker?"

"They said he was the lawyer, and I'd better see him."

"After the constitution of the new board was not Parker looked on as the one Commissioner the legal member of the board?"

Mr. Root objected and was sustained. Gen. Tracy tried half a dozen similar questions without success, and finally he said:

"We propose to show that, while some of the Commissioners devote themselves to routine work and do little, another can study the force and accomplish a great deal. It is no reflection on a Commissioner to say he does not attend to all the work of the department. The work was divided."

Mr. Root objected to making comparisons of the efficiency of Commissioners, and the Mayor sustained him.

Inspector Cortright declared that Mr. Parker showed an intimate knowledge of the personnel of the force—knowledge that could be obtained only by careful study and ample observation. He always found Mr. Parker's advice safe to follow, he said, but he was not allowed to tell whose advice he followed when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker differed. The Inspector was not cross-examined. Capt. O'Brien was the next witness.

He told first of the reorganization of the Detective Bureau. "Commissioner Parker," he said, "was the only Commissioner who had anything to do with it until the day before the work was completed. Then all the Commissioners met at Mr. Parker's house."

Capt. O'Brien said there are about 100 men in the bureau now, and that it required an intimate knowledge of the department to select them as Mr. Parker did.

"About some of the men I recommended to him," said the Captain, "he found out things I never knew. Everything about the men in the bureau, new men, retirement, &c., went to Commissioner Parker. I was given to understand that he had charge.

"He told me he wanted to know all about the bureau, was much interested in its success, and wanted to know all about the big cases, what men were on them, and what they were doing."

"There have been serious crimes recently and your bureau has been under criticism?" asked Gen. Tracy.

"Yes, Sir."

"Has Commissioner Parker aided you in working on sensational cases?"

"Yes, Sir; and I frequently had to go to him to get him to write letters to Judges as to cases. He has gone to Special Sessions and to General Sessions, and he has gone to the District Attorney to help cases along. Ever since I have been in charge he has been suggesting and aiding the Detective Bureau.

"I have seldom been unable to find Commissioner Parker when I wanted to consult him.

"While we were working on the Eglau murder case, he went with me three nights to the institution where the crime was committed to go over the ground and prepare the case for the Grand Jury. He rendered important and effective service.

"In robbery cases he frequently sent for me, and on several occasions gave me private information he had received. He helped to investigate the Burden diamond robbery."

Capt. O'Brien said Mr. Parker was a visitor at the Detective Bureau at all hours, asking about cases and suggesting improvements.

"No Commissioner," he said, "ever came there out of the usual hours except Mr. Parker."

In cross-examination, Capt. O'Brien denied that he considered himself indebted to Mr. Parker for his position.

"You spoke of the Eglau case," said Mr. Root; "has the murderer been brought to justice?"

"No, Sir."

"As to the Burden diamond robbers. Did you discover them?"

"The London police arrested them," replied the detective, flushed and somewhat angry. "They did it on a circular prepared by me and sent all over the world."

"Do you attribute the fact that the Eglau murderers were not found, and that the Burden robbers got away to Mr. Parker's interference?" asked Mr. Root sarcastically.

"I do not," was the reply, amid laughter. There was a hush in the room when Chief Conlin took the chair. He told of his police service, and was soon in the midst of the statements which have already been quoted.

"I told Messrs. Roosevelt and Parker," he said, "that the Detective Bureau was the most important in the department, and I was given to understand that Mr. Parker was to have charge of the reorganization of it.

"I recommended three or four men I thought good. Unfortunately, he didn't appoint one of them. He had them before him and investigated them. I have frequently found Commissioner Parker examining men late at night—sometimes when I was going home, at 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

"I was surprised at Mr. Parker's intimate knowledge of the personnel of the department and of its rules."

He told of Mr. Parker's activity in looking into the records of policemen, and as a case in point instanced the transfer of 550 men Oct. 30, 1895. Mr. Parker, he said, took the lists prepared by the Captains and went through them all, making notes as to the men's characters, habits, and records.

"After he got through," said the Chief, "he was able to give me information I didn't have before."

Soon after Mr. Root began the cross-examination, Mr. Parker became excited and was promptly called to order by the prosecutor and warned not to repeat his offense. Mr. Root was asking questions as to Mr. Parker's action with regard to transfers, which only the Chief had a right to make. He wanted to know if the board had taken any action as to the transfers. The Chief answered in the negative.

"Get me the record," shouted Mr. Parker to an attendant.

A huge volume was brought to him. He opened it hurriedly, smiled triumphantly, and dropped the book before the Chief, exclaiming, "Look at that!"

Mr. Root protested. "Look at it yourself, then," cried Mr. Parker, pushing the book across the table.

There was a little squabble, and Mr. Parker apologized.

Mr. Root started out with the evident idea of showing that transfers were sought as favors, and that Mr. Parker, in passing on proposed transfers, was a distributor of favors. His idea was overshadowed by Chief Conlin's statement that the transfers of Oct. 30, 1895, were not, in his opinion, much sought after.

"In making transfers, you gave Mr. Parker more opportunity than the others for expressing his opinion?" asked Mr. Root.

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you do that because you thought he was the master mind?"

"No; because I thought he took more interest in the matter than the others did."

Chief Conlin will be called for redirect examination at 11 o'clock this morning. The Mayor, who will go to Richfield Springs tomorrow, wants to finish the trial to-day, but Mr. Parker does not expect to be able to finish his defense. He has as witnesses many officers of the Police Department and police reporters, and will probably take the witness chair himself.

MRS. FOLEY'S SEPARATION SUIT.

Her Husband Denies Her Charges of Cruel Treatment.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court made an order yesterday awarding Helen M. Foley allmony at the rate of $50 a week and a counsel fee of $300 in the suit that she has brought against her husband, John R. Foley, real estate dealer at 153 Broadway and member of the Seventh Regiment, for separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and abandonment.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley were married in July, 1889, in St. Francis Xavier's Church. Foley is twenty-nine years old and his wife is twenty-five. She alleges that during the past few years her husband has been in the habit of getting drunk, staying out late at night, and beating and abusing her. She says that he left her in March last, and that he has given her only $70 for her support since that time. She specifically states the alleged acts of cruelty. Once her husband refused to kiss her, and said he would never do so again. He told her that he had no regard for her, and reviled her brother and father, saying that they were a drunken set. Mrs. Foley also says her husband has a large income, and should be compelled to support her.

Mr. Foley absolutely denies any harsh treatment on his part, and says that he supported his wife and is now responsible for her debts. He charges her with being extravagant, and declares that, owing to her brother, she has become so addicted to the use of intoxicants that she is irresponsible at times. He says that she owns the house in which she lives at 118 West Eightieth Street, and that she has refused an offer of $30,000 for it. She has also interest in other real estate, he says, and is able with economy to maintain herself.

He says his business is not very prosperous, but that he has good prospects. He denies that he was ever intoxicated, and submits affidavits of John W. Condit of Acker, Merrall & Condit and of members of the Seventh Regiment to substantiate his statements.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley have two children, one four years old and the other nineteen months.

SQUADRON A TO HAVE ITS GAMES.

Officers and Men in Camp Doing Good Work.

STATE CAMP, N. Y., July 1.—The drills today showed a decided improvement in the work of the officers and men. The dress parade this evening was especially fine.

Capt. Roy Hawkes of the Eighth Regiment was overcome by the heat during the forenoon drill and had to be taken to the hospital. No serious results are feared.

The Signal Corps to-day planted a flag on Mount Chauncey, and to-night held a drill. The new electric hand lamps were used.

Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Michie, and Lieut. H. O. Hoosee were visitors at the camp to-day.

Squadron A will have athletic games on the parade grounds to-morrow afternoon. There will be many persons present from New-York and Brooklyn to-morrow to visit the soldiers in camp. Gen. McAlpin will review the troops. Capt. Starbuck will be Officer of the Day.

Passengers on the Steamship Lahn.

Among the passengers on the steamship Lahn, which arrived here last night from Bremen, via Southampton, were Stefan von Csesznak, attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Dr. W. S. Hubbell, Mrs. Mansibel Hamlin, and W. M. Thompson.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Nestling snugly between its two tall neighbors, and almost concealed from the view of the casual passer-by, as it stands modestly back from the sidewalk, a three-story frame dwelling, old fashioned, without any pretense at ornamentation, but with an air of comfort pervading it, survives the march of improvement in a thickly populated neighborhood. It is on Lexington Avenue, just north of Fifty-second Street, that this example of the kind of dwelling which not so many years ago abounded in this part of the city may be seen. The neighborhood all about it is given up to three and four story private residences and flathouses, and this homely dwelling, which has recently taken on a fresh coat of paint, is an oasis in a desert of brick and stone. It is probably the oldest house on Lexington Avenue, and its survival is one of the wonders of the neighborhood.

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Gilbert Fraser, the English Consul, whose successor at this port has just been appointed, speaking the other day of his twenty-seven years' connection with the New-York Consulate General, called attention to some figures of a statistical character in which New-Yorkers may take some pride. England, with all her great shipping interests, a merchant marine larger than that of all other countries of the world combined, mistress of the seas, with an empire that encircles the globe, has a trade with the Port of New-York greater than that with any other foreign port, and her Consulate here transacts more business than any consulate in the world.

The British shipping at this port aggregates about 4,000,000 tons annually. From 25,000 to 30,000 seamen are yearly paid off and shipped, involving the handling of about $300,000 for seamen's wages. There is no other port in the world in which a Consul does such business as in this. The British Consulate at Constantinople stands next. It involves three times the work of all Consulates General of other countries in the United States, and more than three times the business of all other consulates at this port combined. There is here a Consul General, a Consul, a First and Second Vice Consul, and eight clerks. Besides the main offices, at 22 State Street, there is a branch office at 2 State Street for the shipping and paying off of seamen.

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It will be some time yet before the "regulars" traveling on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will quite know where they are at, as the saying is, with the contiual changing of exits and starting points. With the addition of the loop at the bridge end of the Fifth Avenue and East New-York lines in Brooklyn, the sides at which they come in have been reversed. The change was made several days ago, but the force of an old habit still clings to the travelers.

He was an elderly man, and he had been sitting quietly in the car from the moment it had come to a standstill, contentedly munching some of the candy that every other man buys at the little candy stand at the station. Then he spied a friend waiting for the train on the other side.

"Felix, Felix," he called, leaning over the man who sat next the window, interrupting the candy seller in the sale of more of his sweet wares and attracting the attention of a score of waiting passengers, who turned startled at the cry, which finally moved the friend himself.

"Come over here, Felix," he said, "and get into the car."

"You are on the wrong side," said Felix, laconically, as he sauntered leisurely across the platform.

"As sure as you live, so I am," said the older man and he bustled out just as the train started.

***

He was dressed in stylish, well-fitting clothes, and a dainty fastidiousness marked his actions. He passed an up-town coffee house where they put the butter on the table in big chunks, and never use tablecloths. He paused an instant and then went on. He paused again half a block up the street, took a little change from his pocket—evidently all he possessed—and counted it. He then retraced his steps to the coffee house, looked around in a shamefaced way, and quickly dodged inside the door. The incident evidently marked an epoch in his life.

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The prosperous part owner of two high class up-town restaurants was talking of waiters and their earnings. "I was a waiter myself not so very long ago," he said. "The last year of my work on the floor I averaged $175 a month and my salary was only $8 a week. Tips did it, of course. I made it my business to study every little trait, habit, like and dislike of all our wealthy customers, and the result was they contributed largely to the amount necessary to get me into business for myself."

***

The remarks made upon the women cyclists Saturday were not complimentary. "Did you ever see such an ugly-looking lot of women?" was heard upon all sides. It was not so much personal beauty people seemed to be looking for as trimness of dress and erectness of bearing. The girls whose skirts were properly arranged on the wheel, who wore natty little jackets over their shirt waists, and carried themselves well took all the compliments.

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"We started on Friday, and our stateroom was No. 13," she said.

"Well, what of that?" he asked.

"What of that?" she repeated with an exasperated air. "Nothing of that. We didn't know it until we came back, and nothing happened, but I think you may be pretty glad to see me safe and alive again."

***

It was at the cycle parade, and the young woman on a wheel arrayed in patriotism as in a garment was the most brilliant in all the gay crowd.

To begin at the apex, it was quite a pretty head. It was young, girlish, and not unrefined. The bicycle frock was of white, but it was nearly hidden by a sash of red, white, and blue passing around the young woman's shoulders and falling to the bottom of her skirts.

That was not such an extensive fall, for the skirts stopped at the knee. That was where the real brilliance of the costume began, for the young woman's nether limbs were covered with the most gorgeous scarlet hose. They were so brilliant that the patriotic scarf paled into insignificance before them.

"Well," said the man spectator, who doesn't believe in women cyclists anyway, "I consider that a most shocking exhibition."

"Yes, indeed," said his woman companion with earnestness. "Wouldn't you have thought she would have had those two reds of the same shade?"

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Why does the man who leaves the elevator at the first floor always crowd in and take the back corners?

***

"Ivory is a beautiful material," said the manufacturer, "but you can never depend upon it to use as a vessel to contain liquid. You can never tell at what moment it may crack."

***

It is the very latest expression of patriotism. Perhaps the manufacturer had an eye to business and wished to emphasize the fact that his American paper napkins are not Japanese paper napkins. At any rate he has the full length and a quarter part of the breadth of his napkins covered with a representation of the American flag. The napkins are very new, only just out, ready for Fourth of July picnics. Whether it is good patriotism to use a representation of "Old Glory" for cleansing purposes after a Fourth of July feast the individual patriot will have to decide.

***

She prided herself upon the dignified relations sustained between herself and her servants, and the commendation from the lady in the kitchen came to her one day as a surprise and something of a shock.

"I can't help liking you, Mum, better than the Master," she confided. "You always likes them as you have spats with the best."

***

There is a homelike air about the Erie Railroad offices, not only in New-York, but all over the system. It is the wringing machine that gives it.

It is the regular old-fashioned No. 2 wringing machine, such as might be seen in any one's kitchen. It is fastened upon a square tank, as under ordinary circumstances it would be upon the edge of a tub. In the tank are the pads for moistening the letter book, and from it they are put through the wringer to bring them to the exact state of dampness required.

The Alliance at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—The United States training ship Alliance arrived to-day from the New-York Navy Yard to take on board a draft of apprentices for the Summer cruise.

BOON TO ALL NORTH SIDERS

REJOICED THAT ELEVATED ROAD MUST RUN THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-York Times Congratulated for Its Effective Work in Behalf of the Rights of Citizens—Court Proceedings Not Abandoned, Whereby It Is Sought to Have All the East Side Trans-Harlem Service Continuous.

Congratulations and praise for THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the result of its efforts to induce or compel the Manhattan Railway Company to obey the law of 1894, which provides that it must afford continuous passage to its customers between the Battery and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street by the Second and Third Avenue lines, were general and hearty yesterday.

Although the Railroad Commission's recommendations were in the nature of a compromise, north siders were disposed to say, "For this relief, much thanks." Many argued that it would be well to watch for results of the action of the commission, and that when the railway company had properly equipped its service over the Harlem, it would decide that in delaying compliance with the law it had acted against its best interests. Once convinced on this point, the company would, it was predicted, be disposed to further efforts to accommodate its customers.

Steps toward a judicial decision on the law which compels the running of all trains on the Second and Third Avenue lines so as to give continuous passage to and from the north side were taken yesterday. Notice of a motion to be made July 9 in the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the running of such trains, was served on W. J. Fransioli, Acting General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway.

"It will be a very great relief," said James L. Wells, Tax Commissioner, real estate dealer, and expert, and a north side leader, in speaking yesterday of what had already been accomplished.

"The relief will be marked in commission hours. I believe the Manhattan Railway Company will see its advantage in running as many continuous trains as possible. While we of the north side are grateful at the prospect of a change in the system which compelled change of trains at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, we know our rights, and shall insist on getting them.

"We are not novices in such matters. We originated the movement for a five-cent fare, and it has been a benefit to both north siders and the Manhattan Elevated Railway. I am convinced that continuous passages will be of mutual advantage and profit. Such a system will certainly help to build up the district north of the Harlem. This means a prosperity that the railway company is bound to share.

"We want and intend to have this district treated as part of the City of New-York, and hold that it is entitled to every privilege and facility of travel granted to the most favored district of the city.

"It is a growing district. Last year there were more plans filed for new buildings in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards than for the whole of Manhattan Island. This has been fully kept up this year.

"We have a city there of 150,000 inhabitants, wide-awake, busy people, intent on securing every right or privilege that falls to the lot of residents of any other portion of New-York City. There are only four cities in the State of New-York that exceed the north side in population, New-York proper, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester. Now, no railroad in the State would ignore them in running a line. Why should they ignore the fifth city in the Empire State.

"Here let me say that the people of the north side appreciate fully the kindly, able, and zealous work of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, not only in the matter of insisting on continuous passage for passengers on the Manhattan Elevated Railway, but in others of vital importance to the development of the district.

"The work of THE TIMES in our interest dates far back. It was exerted when we wanted and agitated for a Department of Street Improvements, and its interest and influence for good has been exerted and felt in every stage of the march of real estate improvement. It has always grasped the situation correctly and fairly, and its gauge of the character of the neighborhood, its future and growth, its people, and their enterprise, and the necessities of the district have always been just.

"One of the best evidences of the usefulness of such organizations as the North Side Board of Trade and the Taxpayers' Alliance is shown in this victory, which was won with the co-operation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the fact that the result of such local comity has been to arouse the people of Harlem, who are organizing an association on the lines of the North Side Board of Trade.

"Speaking on the business question affected by uninterrupted travel from and to the north side, these continuous trains are going to work benefits. They will stimulate building, promote sales, and bring people north of the Harlem to live. In increasing the population the number of patrons of the Manhattan Elevated Railway are increased."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES," said A. G. Hottenroth, "made a noble fight in the cause of a continuous passage from the Battery to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, if the passenger should so elect, and we of the north side are greatly indebted to it.

"I think the result of the recommendation of the State Railroad Commission will be satisfactory. It is demonstrated from an important standpoint that relief of some sort can be given soon, and that the end arrived at can practically be attained.

"We people of the north side are not unreasonable, but at the same time, in view of the action of the Railroad Commission, we shall await with a great deal of interest the compliance of the Manhattan Railway Company with the recommendations of the board.

"Such recommendations call for nothing beyond reason, and I am satisfied that when the railway company begins to comply with the law, even to a degree, it will find it to its own interest to increase its facilities for trans-Harlemites.

"There should be no delay. The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company could make the alterations necessary to a compliance with the recommendation of the Railroad Commission within two weeks—certainly within the thirty days' limit. The railway company, in view of what the law insists on—continuous passage for all passengers on all trains—should consider its treatment by the State Railroad Commission as extremely fair, and should carry out its recommendations with alacrity."

The demand on the Manhattan Elevated Railway that, under Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, all its trains on the Second and Third Avenue lines shall run continuously north and south over the Harlem River was made formally and legally yesterday by Lawyer Henry F. Lippold on behalf of Jacob Siegel, who is President of the John Eichler Brewing Company.

The demand is in the form of a notice of motion for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to run all its trains on the Third and Second Avenue lines continuously between the Battery and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, which will be made in Part I. of the Supreme Court July 9, the title of the case being "The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Jacob Siegel vs. The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company."

The papers in the case were served yesterday by Mr. Lippold on Acting General Manager W. J. Fransioli at the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company. The notice is that July 9 application will be made to the Supreme Court:

For an order that a writ of peremptory mandamus issue out of said Court directed to you and commanding you that you do give and accord to any and all passengers upon the Manhattan Elevated Railway who has or have paid the fare required for passage from any point on said railway east of Broadway between the Battery and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, not exceeding 5 cents, a continuous passage or conveyance without change of cars on the Suburban Rapid Transit Railway referred to in said petition, or on any railway owned or operated by your company within the City of New-York in connection with said Manhattan Railway, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street or other termini of the lines of your said railway, south of the Harlem River, to any station on the route of said Suburban Rapid Transit Railroad or such other elevated railroad as may be operated by your company north of the Harlem River without the payment of an additional fare, and that you give and accord to any and all passengers on such Suburban Rapid Transit Railroad or any elevated railway owned or operated by your company in connection with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company within the City of New-York running southward to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street or other termini of the Manhattan Railroad who has or have paid the fare required on said Suburban Rapid Transit Railroad to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in the City of New-York, not exceeding 5 cents, a continuous passage without change of cars over the Manhattan Elevated Railway to any station on its route east of Broadway between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Battery without the payment of additional fare, and for such further and other relief as the Court may be pleased to grant.

The petitioner bases his demand for a mandamus on the provisions of Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, and his affidavit recites the compelling of through passengers to make a change of trains at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Siegel also complains that since November, 1894, the company has promised to comply with the law while neglecting or refusing so to do.

Michael Mohn, an insurance broker of 307 Broadway, who lives at 1,195 Washington Avenue, makes affidavit of his personal experiences in regard to the failure of the company to provide "continuous" passage. Appended to the papers are copies of correspondence on the subject between Mr. Lippold and former General Manager F. K. Hain.

"When," said Mr. Lippold last evening, "I served the papers on Mr. Fransioli, he said that it was 'simply impossible' to run the trains as the law provides. He wanted me to take the papers to the lawyers of the company, Davies, Stone & Auerbach, but I preferred to leave them where they were.

"We talked about the situation, and I said that I recognized that there were a great many difficulties in the way of running all trains through. The main obstacle was the use of the bridge across the Harlem River for vessels. This might be open for a quarter of an hour and block all the lines.

"Mr. Fransioli asked if the people living north of the Harlem would not be content with ten or twelve continuous trains each way daily, as the Railroad Commission suggested. I replied that while I was not authorized to speak for the people of the district, my personal view of the matter was that such a compromise would be reasonable.

"Then Mr. Fransioli asked me if I would withdraw my notice of motion. I replied that this could not be done. The papers were prepared before the Railroad Commission took action and they were in the interest of the people seeking the relief and had been drawn after many endeavors for relief had failed. My client had prompted recourse to the Supreme Court, and my contention that the Manhattan Railway Company is bound by law to run long trains through must be passed on."

PRAISES THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

What a Correspondent Says of Its Efforts to Get Through Trains.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It must indeed be a source of gratification to you to find that your efforts in behalf of a continuous ride, as provided by law, is to be had by the people living above the Harlem. Alone of the papers in this city, did you take it up, and, like many of the ideas or projects which have been taken up by your paper, has it been fought to a definite and right conclusion.

The people above the river are thus brought nearer to their places of business, and in this is the value of every piece of property up there enhanced. The greatest result, in my view, is the avoidance of the change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street platform, and the meeting of the various tribes of men, women, and children in one great and entangled mass of humanity, pushing and clamoring for a chance to ride.

The management there has been simply vile, from any point of view, and, if the corporation does not now obey the law of a continuous ride, there is a chance for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, if for nothing else. It has been a matter of physical impossibility for any well-mannered person—man or woman—to move from one train of cars to another, with decency and order. You are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of your efforts.

D. E. SAWARD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1896.

CALEB FORD'S REMOVAL AND DEATH

Coroner Hoeber Investigates Complaints About New-York Hospital.

The complaint made that the death of Caleb Ford, in Bellevue Hospital, on June 20, was hastened by his inopportune transference to that institution from the New-York Hospital on June 15, was the subject of an investigation Tuesday by Coroner Hoeber.

The depositions of Superintendent Ludlam, House Surgeon Kennison, and Nurse Walker of the New-York Hospital, and Dr. James A. Gardner, who is in charge of the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue, were taken by the Coroner. In the depositions of the house surgeon, Superintendent, and nurse, it is stated that Ford was removed because he was in a demented condition, and that he would not submit to the ordinary rules as to position and rest, obedience to which was absolutely necessary in the treatment of his leg fracture. Dr. Gardner deposed that Ford was demented and weak when he entered Bellevue, and that he was unconscious most of the time while there.

Coroner Hoeber received a letter yesterday from Fred B. Swart of 264 Third Avenue, stating that his father, Thomas H Swart, lay in the New-York Hospital for seven weeks pending the carrying out of an operation. Mr. Swart states that when the physician at the hospital saw that his father was not likely to recover, they sent him to Bellevue. He was taken to Bellevue a week ago last Sunday, at noon, when the weather was very hot and when he was in a weak condition. He died there on the following Tuesday.

Mr. Swart says that the family doctor declares that his father's life was shortened by at least a month on account of the removal. The patient was in fair condition on the Saturday before his removal, when seen at Bellevue the following Monday he complained of much pain. He also states that the authorities at the New-York Hospital were cruel. He says that he was standing at his father's bedside on the day of Caleb Ford's removal, and he was so struck by the undesirability of taking away a man in Ford's condition that he made a remark to his father about it at the time. Mr. Swart concludes his letter to the Coroner by saying that, although his father was paying his weekly amount to the hospital, he did not receive "a dog's treatment."

TRULY A LEARNED JUSTICE.

He Eats the Evidence and Decides in Its Favor.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 1.—Justice George F. Stackpole of this village knows what good ice cream is, and when it became his duty last evening to give a judicial opinion he was thoroughly competent to do so.

Edward Bennett of Brooklyn wheeled through here yesterday in company with a friend. They entered the restaurant of Henry Dettner, and ordered ice cream. They refused to pay for it, and Dettner had them arrested.

The Justice said that as the ice cream formed the basis of the charge, he would have to see if it was worth paying for. Two plates of it were produced, one for the Justice and the other for Officer Peter F. Terry. They ate the ice cream with a relish, and then Justice Stackpole said it was the best he had ever eaten. He then decided that Mr. Bennett would have to pay the bill, and, although Mr. Bennett grumbled, he paid for the cream and was discharged.

Says Its Funds Are for the Sick.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order, on the application of Julius Alexander and others, directing the officers of the Petrofy Sick Benefit Society to show cause why they should not be restrained from using any of the funds of the society for the Hungarian millennial celebration next month. The society voted $300 for the celebration. It has been in existence for twenty years, and is rich. Mr. Alexander says that its object is to assist its indigent and sick members, and it has no right to use its funds for any celebration.

Inter-State Temperance Conference.

The two-days' Inter-State Conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania was begun yesterday at Prohibition Park, Staten Island. About 350 women representing these States were present. Mrs. Ella A. Booler, First Vice President of the New-York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, presided at the morning session and conducted the opening religious exercises. Addresses were made by many women prominent in advocating temperance.

Triple Execution in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 1.—Three members of the Burk gang were hanged this afternoon in the jail yard. The father of "Buck" and Sampson Burk and "Lucky" Davis's sister witnessed the execution.

Rescuers Make Little Progress.

PITTSTON, Penn., July 1.—There is no change in the situation at the Twin Shaft. The rescuers are making slow progress, and it cannot be told when the bodies of the victims of Sunday's disaster will be reached, owing to the continued falls of the roof, rock, and earth.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday approved the report of Referee William G. Davis recommending that a divorce be granted Frederick L. Colwell, a broker of 44 Broadway, from his wife, and announcement was immediately made by Rollins & McGrath, counsel for Mrs. Colwell, that an appeal would be taken to the Appellate Division at the earliest moment. The lawyers said they would base the appeal on the alleged ignoring of certain evidence favorable to Mrs. Colwell by the referee.

—The Municipal Civil Service Boards announce the following examinations to fill existing vacancies in the city departments, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the dates mentioned: July 8, collector in the Dock Department; candidates for this position must be prepared to furnish bonds to the amount of $3,000. July 9, examiner in the Finance Department. Applications for either of these examinations should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Boards, Criminal Court Building.

—The annual excursion of the Chauncey M. Depew Social Club of Harlem will be given next Sunday, when the steamer Black Bird and the barge Curry will take the members and their friends to Sylvan Beach. The boats will leave the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 8:30 o'clock A. M. The officers of the club are: President—H. Marks; Vice President—I. Underndorfer; Recording Secretary—S. Gregor. A. Brick is Chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

—The Merritt Wrecking Company's big tug, the J. D. Jones, returned yesterday from Vera Cruz, where she was engaged in assisting the stranded Spanish steamship Martin Saenz. The steamship was pulled off Anegada Reef after two days' and three nights' work. The only damage sustained was the denting of a few of her forward plates, and she proceeded, under her own steam, to New-Orleans.

—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which sails to-day, has booked among her saloon passengers the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Iawley, Prof. E. H. Johnson, De Lancey A. Kane, W. H. Morgan, and Dr. and Mrs. Henry De Vries.

—Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday held in $1,500 for trial H. Stuart Raleigh, the private detective of 210 West Fourteenth Street, who was charged by Patrick O'Kelly McGahan of having swindled him out of $500. Raleigh waived examination.

—The steamship Columbia, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 65,000 ounces of silver, shipped by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

Brooklyn.

—The will of Salvatore Cantoni, the Italian banker, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Abbott yesterday. He died at 56 South Portland Avenue. The estate includes a seat in the New-York Stock Exchange. He bequeathed his horses and carriages and his house to his wife, who is also to receive the income of the estate during her life. At her death the estate is to go to his daughters, Natalie Cantoni Bomeisler, Olive Douglas De Belxedon, and Edna Mortimer Cantoni. The married daughters each received $10,000 upon her marriage, and the will provides that his youngest daughter, Edna, is to receive a like amount upon her marriage. The amount of the estate is not given.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, refused to grant a new trial or to reduce the verdict of $25,000 in the suit of Elizabeth R. Schmidt against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The verdict was given for the loss of the plaintiff's husband, who was killed while at work on the company's new building in New-York.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works yesterday, at the request of Alderman Francisco, stopped the work of laying tracks on Box Street by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. It had obtained a permit to lay tracks on Manhattan Avenue, but Alderman said he caught it putting tracks on Box Street.

—Postmaster Sullivan's sales of postage stamps and other articles during June aggregated $91,010.29, an increase of $14,120.33 over the corresponding month in 1895. The receipts for the second quarter ending June 30 were $276,583.13, an increase of $29,561.27 over the corresponding quarter in 1895.

—The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company has filed a protest with the Department of Assessment against the assessment on its property of $1,429,681. The company claims that the assessment should be $714,843. A hearing will

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The New-York Times.

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RESULTS BEGIN TO SHOW

EFFORTS TO HAVE SIDEWALKS KEPT CLEAR EFFECTIVE.

Bureau of Incumbrances Becomes Active and Makes a Raid on the Vesey Street Corner of the Astor House—Trunks and Bags Carried Away and a Great Improvement Made—Mr. Callanan's Comments on Controller Fitch's Action.

Following the inspection by the police, which has cleared away many of the sidewalk obstructions in the wholesale grocery, produce, and commission district, west of Broadway, down town, the Bureau of Incumbrances raided the Astor House sidewalk yesterday and took nearly a truckload of trunks, valises, and traveling bags from the Vesey Street corner. The effect of the raid was magical, for shopkeepers in that block, quick to scent danger, hustled indoors their showcases containing knives, pens, spectacles, pocketbooks, tobacco, pipes, canes, men's furnishing goods, and umbrellas. This action saved the exhibits which have encroached on that sidewalk from going to the corporation yards along with the trunk dealer's goods.

The appearance of the sidewalk after the wholesale clearing up was vastly changed, for in years it had not before been clear of incumbrances, except at night and on Sundays and holidays. A large crowd looked on and showed in many ways its pleasure over the enforcement of the law. The officers ordered several of the shopkeepers to take in signs that projected beyond the stoop line. This added to the improvement of the block, showing what a fine sweep of sidewalk the public owns at that spot. Philip Bohnet was the complainant against the nuisances. The trunk dealer must pay costs to redeem his goods, or they will be advertised for sale at auction.

There is a good chance now for some other public-spirited citizen to win credit to himself by filing a complaint against tenants on the north side of Vesey Street, from Church Street to the North River. Obstructions there are as bad as ever. Police inspection seems to have been confined to the wholesale district. In view of Vesey Street conditions, Chief Conlin's assurance that police results would be much better than have yet appeared is probably to be construed to mean that he will attend to the retail nuisances after disposing of the less defensible obstructions of offenders in the wholesale district. Therefore, individual credit is within reach of any citizen who will undertake to recover public right of way in Vesey Street.

This accomplishment will much simplify a movement already projected to call the city to account for violating the law by letting stands on the Washington Market sidewalk. L. J. Callanan, whose interest is well known in the work of clearing the sidewalks for public use, as the law clearly provides, commented severely yesterday on Controller Fitch's defense of the use of the market sidewalks, as revenue producers for the city, and pointed out how this use is in every way to the city's discredit. He said:

I read the report in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of an interview with the Controller in relation to the obstructions on the sidewalk around the Washington Market. The conclusion the Controller arrives at seems to be that the end justifies the means; in other words, that because the city derives some revenue from the renting of stands on the sidewalk it is justified in breaking the laws of the State and city. What a contemptible excuse, when the city is every day prosecuting some private citizens for doing exactly what it is doing itself.

Let us see where the city is benefited by illegally using the stoop line around the market. It is conceded by every man in business that, where the greatest number of people pass and repass every day, property will be of the greatest value. Washington Market is a very valuable piece of property. Is it managed in such a way as to benefit the largest number of people? I believe it is not. In the first place, the building is not suited for a market. The ventilation is bad; there is no way to keep anything except on a level with the floor; the market proper is all inclosed; no one can see what is in it unless he or she goes inside the building.

Is this the way a business man would have it? No. He would at once clear away the sheds and stands from the outside of the building, put in windows, where the tenants could display their goods, and people passing by could see them and be attracted by them. This is what is done in Sixth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and Twenty-third Street by business men.

One of the main attractions of Washington Market is the fact that you can get everything in the way of eatables in it or in its immediate vicinity, and get them cheaply if you know where to get them. If you try the stands on the outside of the market, you are more than likely to be cheated by getting poor stock or light weight, or if you buy hams, shoulders, or bacon, by getting sour or rotting meats. This is one of the main reasons that the trade of Washington Market is slowly but steadily decreasing. Persons who get cheated soon find it out, and they never come back. There are other reasons, but this is the main one. If the Controller will refer to and give us the records of the market, if they have been kept, complaint after complaint will be found of the cheating and rascality continually carried on in many of the stands on the stoop line outside of the market. Every effort made to remove them has been unsuccessful. They have always managed to get political pull enough to be reinstated after being closed up for a short time, and the party or parties who complained of them found themselves in very bad odor with the authorities in charge of the market, as it would seem they would be in this case from the threats of the Controller, as reported in THE TIMES, which seems to be in a line with the old practice. If the Controller was really anxious to increase the revenues of the city he would be glad to hear any suggestions from men who understand the retail business better than he, and not threaten THE TIMES with his displeasure if it printed and exposed what has been known for years as a festering sore on the business of the market and a disgrace to the City of New-York.

The Controller says that about every two months he hears these complaints, he knows their inspiration, that they come from a man who pays no rent to the city, and who thinks his business would be helped if the sidewalk spaces were not rented. This man is evidently not in the Controller's power, else he would not dare make complaint, but if he is in business opposite or close by the market he must pay rent to somebody or own the premises he occupies. If he does and feels that he is injured in his business by the blocking up of the sidewalks and the sale of sour and rotten hams, shoulders, bacon, and the cheating in weight which is and has been practiced daily for years by many, who occupy these stands, under the authority derived from the Controller, he has a right to complain. He has the same right to complain of the parties who injure him in his business as the people who live in respectable locations have, to complain of the brothel, the gambling house, or other disreputable resorts. They bear the same relation to the family as the dishonest business man bears to the honest; the effect is just the same. People don't want to live near a brothel, neither do reputable business men want to do business in a neighborhood where rascality is protected by the city.

The Controller says this is no inconvenience to the public; that in renting them the public has the use of them, and so have tenants of the city, who pay rent for them. No one is put out, and the city gets the income. The fact is that no woman having any respect for herself ever walks on the sidewalks of Vesey Street between Washington and West Streets the second time unless accompanied by an escort. Any one who passes there is importuned to buy the goods exposed for sale on the stoop. Three, four, or five people gather in front of a stand to look at the articles exposed on it, some of them having baskets on their arms, barrels and meat blocks are in the way, grease and water is rising from the ice on which the poultry is brought to the market.

I am glad to hear that there is one man in Vesey Street who has money to throw away, giving it to some one who I have no doubt falsely represented that he belonged to some newspaper. I know I have made complaint after complaint, and called the attention of the newspapers to it, but I have never given a cent, neither was I ever asked to give a cent, to any of them. But the Controller is evidently telling some of his own secrets. It is a matter of surprise to me that the papers have not taken this charge up, as there is not a paper in this city which has not published articles in relation to the nuisances around Washington Market.

There is one undisputed fact; that is, that time and time again complaints have been made to every Controller for the last thirty years that these rascalities have been practiced around the market. That they still exist is a disgrace to the authorities who protect these people to the injury of the trade of the neighborhood and to the property of which they pretend to be so careful.

Those who are considering an organized movement to make the market sidewalks free for unobstructed passage, to which the public is entitled, have thought it wise to let the authorities act as far as they will, under the spur already given them, before attempting anything by the organized action of citizens. Should such a movement be undertaken, it will not stop short of complete and permanent enforcement of the law.

OFF FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Manufacturers Sail on the St. Paul—Chauncey M. Depew's Departure.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which sailed yesterday, had among her passengers the committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which is going to visit the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil, in the interests of an extension of trade relations between those countries and the United States. The members of the party are W. T. Adams, Samuel E. Bacon, George Welton Fishback, Henry R. Gilbert, William Harper, Henry D. Johnson, John A. Johnson, J. R. Kilbourne, M. O. Maxon, T. D. Palmer, J. M. Studebaker, Frederick Stearns, and F. L. Wagar.

The route via England is the quickest that can be taken between New-York and the southern part of South America, and is somewhat illustrative of the status of South American trade with reference to this country and England. One of the principal lines makes a triangular trip, carrying English manufactures from English ports to South America, bringing South American products for the United States to New-York, and taking American cargoes back to England.

The National Association of Manufacturers believes that the expedition which it sends will result in the opening up of a larger market for American manufactures and hence a more reciprocal trade. The party goes as a representative commission of commercial experts, under the guidance of Mr. Fishback, who is Secretary of the American Legation at Buenos Ayres, and will be received by representatives of the Governments of the respective countries and accorded such assistance as will facilitate their work in studying the condition, needs, and opportunities of trade.

Chauncey M. Depew, his son, his niece, Miss Annie D. Paulding, and his nephew, C. C. Paulding, were passengers on the St. Paul. Mr. Depew will be gone two months. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad tug Chauncey M. Depew, with a party of the company's officials, escorted the steamship down the bay, and a fleet of the same company's tugs joined in a noisy good-bye with their whistles.

Augustin Daly and his company were also passengers on the St. Paul.

A Publication for Postmen.

The initial number of The Bulletin of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association has just been issued. It is a quarterly publication devoted to the interests of the association, and is managed and conducted by Post Office employes. The salutatory is signed by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, honorary President of the association. The contents of The Bulletin include reports of the association's finances, sketches of Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn, Carr of Philadelphia, Hesing of Chicago, Hutchins of Cleveland, Warfield of Baltimore, and O'Donnell of Pittsburg; articles on the New-York Post Offices, a historical sketch of the Boston Post Office, and much other matter of general interest. The subscription price of The Bulletin is 25 cents a year.

DISCUSSED BY TEACHERS

MANUAL TRAINING IN GRADES ABOVE THE KINDERGARTEN.

Courses for High Schools and Those Below Considered—Classification of Interesting Data Received from Many Sources—Prof. Thomas W. Mather's Four-Year Scheme for Boys and Girls Meets with Many Criticisms.

Discussion on manual training for all school grades above the kindergarten occupied the morning session of the American Manual Training Association at Teachers College yesterday.

The subject was presented in two papers, one relating to manual training in grades below the high school, and the other to the high-school course. Both papers bore evidence of careful preparation, and it was also clear that the subjects had been well considered by others than those specially assigned to them. Such diversity of opinion appeared that the discussion encroached upon afternoon time which had been reserved for a recess and other subjects. The teachers caught up with the schedule by shortening the luncheon hour, and were ready again by 2 o'clock to proceed with other papers. Interest in the meeting continued unabated until the end of the programme. The general opinion was expressed at the close that the meeting had been in every way the most successful one yet held by the association.

Eli Pickwick, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. Charles A. Bennett of the Teachers College, and George B. Kilbon of Springfield, Mass., presented the report on a course in manual training for grades below the high school. The committee had sent inquiries in all directions for opinions on the subject. The replies enabled the committee to make classifications for grade work. In the first four grades instruction was generally furnished by regular teachers, by dictation in the schoolroom to pupils of both sexes. It included clay modeling, cardboard, scissors and needle work, paper folding, mat weaving, book covering, and bent-wire work. Simple invention was then encouraged, class instruction being supplemented by individual suggestions. Pupils were required to use blackboard drawings and blue prints, and to work out models from their own designs. Cabinetmaking tools then came into use, and boys were taught to make the simpler forms of carpenter joints. Under the progressive system in vogue, a larger use of the plane and advanced knife work were taught in the upper grades; pupils made their own working drawings, and also models of simple pieces of physical apparatus to be used in science work.

It appeared from the replies that the time given to manual training was about two hours per week, divided into from two to five lessons in the first three grades, one hour in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, and from one to two hours in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. The committee reported that teachers agreed that the manual training course should put the child in sympathy with the social and industrial world, teaching him to recognize the dignity of labor, and stimulating his constructive ability and his creative force.

Regarding the effects of manual training the committee also had received many expressions. It appeared that pupils took great interest in the work, showing it by appeals to continue at manual training tasks after school hours, by prompt and regular attendance, by diligence, by taking care of objects given them for development, and by working at home. Increased power of application in general school work had been noted; it was easier to hold the attention of pupils, and steady growth in skill had been observed. Teachers in regular courses had no cause to complain of manual training work. Its good results, indeed, helped other work. In discussing the effect of moral training on character, the general observation of teachers had been that it cultivated self-restraint and respect for manual labor; its tendency had been to give pupils definite purpose in life and to elevate their moral tone. Truancy was unknown in manual training schools, whose influence had also made pupils more careful of their personal appearance than formerly.

Thomas W. Mather of New-Haven, Conn.; William L. Sayre of Philadelphia, and Charles B. Howe of Binghamton, N. Y., presented a report on manual training in high schools. The committee had found important differences in the manual training schools in various parts of the country. What was the best course depended on the ability of the instructors, on local demands, and on financial possibilities. The question whether high-school course was to be preparatory for instruction in professional schools or to be final should also be considered. The committee was disposed to put aside the common theory of educators that the chief object of schools was to develop mental power, without regard to practical knowledge. It was suggested that this theory might wisely be modified in manual training after good foundations had been laid, by letting pupils develop in lines in which they showed aptitude.

Prof. Mather, who had prepared a model course for four years, said he offered it for discussion, not supposing that any one would give it full indorsement, since his two associates in the committee had taken exceptions to parts of it. He thought it might furnish a basis for the best work. The following was his course, the numbers following each study representing the periods of instruction each week, each period covering from forty to sixty minutes:

First Year—Physical geography, (first half year,) 4; botany, (second half year,) 4; algebra, 5; English and history, 5; drawing, freehand and mechanical, 6; boys—Bench work, wood turning and wood carving, 10; girls—Cooking, 3; sewing, 3; modeling, 2; carving, 2.

Second Year—Chemistry, 4; geography and trigonometry, 5; English and history, 4; German, 3; drawing, freehand and mechanical, 4; boys—Pattern making, molding, and plumbing, 10; girls—Domestic science, 3; dressmaking, 3; carving and modeling, 4.

Third Year—Physics, 4; elementary mechanics, 5; English and history, 4; German, 3; drawing, freehand or mechanical, 4; boys—Forging and sheet-metal work, 10; girls—Domestic science, 3; dressmaking, 3; carving, modeling, or decorative design, 4.

Fourth Year—Electricity, (boys,) 4; biology and physiology, (girls,) 4; applied mechanics, (boys,) 5; English and history, 4; German, 3; French, (girls,) 5; drawing, freehand or mechanical, 4; boys—Machine tool work, 10; girls—Domestic science, 3; millinery and art needlework, 3; carving, modeling, or water-color work, 4.

Prof. Mather's apprehension that the course might excite dissent was verified by numerous criticisms. They hardly touched the essence of the model, for all thought it good; but details were dissected until parts of it were almost unrecognizable. Metallurgy was urged as of equal importance with electricity in the fourth year. Several thought boys as well as girls ought to have biology and physiology. A disposition to criticise the places of chemistry and physics in the course led Prof. Mather to explain that poor results were turned to good ones in New-Haven by reversing the usual order and teaching chemistry first. This had been done because chemistry was the simpler, and physics, which involved mathematics, could be more easily understood afterward.

In Prof. Kilbon's comments on the model course, which he seemed to approve, he said that manual training in the schools was impeded by "the overwhelming impetus or inertia of the classics." The teachers applauded him, having previously indicated in various ways that they thought net results to pupils would be improved with an increase of instruction in practical studies in time now consumed by the dead languages.

At the afternoon session Prof. George A. Merrill, Principal of the California School of Mechanic Arts; Isaac P. Smith, instructor in charge of woodwork at the Boardman School in New-Haven, and Allan K. Sweet, instructor in charge of machine work at the Boston Mechanic Arts High School, explained in interesting papers what had been done under their supervision in these schools.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows.

President—Thomas W. Mather of New-Haven, Conn.; Vice President—Charles Robbins of Frankfort, Ky.; Secretary—Charles B. Howe of Binghamton, N. Y.; Treasurer—I. E. Wigman of Omaha, Neb.; Executive Committee—Prof. John H. Mason of Teachers College, Prof. W. F. M. Goff of Purdue University, Indiana, and H. E. Clark of Elmira, N. Y.

A proposition to merge the association into the National Educational Association, which had been discussed informally and by correspondence, was offered at the business meeting and lost by a substantial majority. The association then adjourned.

L. A. KILGORE GETS A DIVORCE.

Had Been Arrested for Bigamy and Went to the Penitentiary.

The matrimonial complications of Lawrence A. Kilgore and Margaret Kilgore were disentangled yesterday by Justice Davy, in the Supreme Court, who annulled their marriage because Mrs. Kilgore's first husband, Robert C. Murphy, was living when she married Mr. Kilgore.

The woman lived with her first husband until 1887, when he left for South America. He had suffered with consumption, and he told his wife that she expected to die either of that disease or of yellow fever; he had no preference; and, if she did not hear from him within a month, she might consider him dead.

Mrs. Murphy waited for a month for tidings from her husband, but she neither heard from him nor could she obtain any information about him. Then Mr. Kilgore appeared on the scene as a suitor, and, after convincing herself that Murphy would never reappear, Mrs. Murphy married Mr. Kilgore on Christmas Day, 1889. All went well for three years until Mr. Kilgore met Ida Tittamer, with whom he became smitten. He told his wife that he had discovered that Murphy was alive when they were married, and that consequently their marriage was illegal.

He was conscience-stricken, and, in order to atone for it all, he left Mrs. Kilgore and married Miss Tittamer. Mrs. Kilgore promptly had him arrested for bigamy. He pleaded guilty and served three months in the penitentiary. On his release he had Mrs. Kilgore arrested for bigamy, but she was acquitted. Kilgore then brought action for the annulment of his marriage with Mrs. Murphy, and has won the case.

Moved from Church to Armory.

The Second Company, United Boys' Brigade, moved out of the First Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, Tuesday night into the armory on the heights, formerly occupied by Company A, Fourth Regiment. The Trustees of the church notified the company that the drilling weakened the church building. The boys filed slowly from the church, while the Drum and Fife Corps played "Nearer, My God, to Thee" in funeral time. The company no longer has any connection with the church. It was allowed to take all its flags and accoutrements, which it obtained through the assistance of the church.

Suicide of Henry Montgomery.

Henry Montgomery, fifty-nine years old, committed suicide Tuesday night by hanging himself in the cellar of his home at 359 West Fifteenth Street. He was unmarried and lived with his brother Frank. His health had been poor for twenty-six years. He suffered principally from neuralgia. When last seen, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, he appeared to be in good spirits. He was discovered dead early yesterday morning by Bella Larton, a servant in the family, who had gone to the cellar for coal. He left no explanation of his suicide, but it is thought that he was temporarily insane.

Woman with Counterfeit Coin.

A well-dressed, fine-looking woman, about thirty-five years old, was arrested in Hoboken last night for passing counterfeit silver dollars. She refused to give her name or say where she lived. She had passed a counterfeit coin on each of twelve tradesmen. The change she had received and two spurious coins were found in her pocket.

BARGAINS IN BICYCLES

COMPETITION IN THE TRADE HAS BECOME FIERCE.

The Big Manufacturers Now Have to Vie with Sales by Auction as Well as by the Department Stores—Prices Way Down, and Bells, Lamps, and Cyclometers Are Thrown In—What the Result Will Be Many Would Like to Know.

In the bicycle trade of the United States since the riding season of 1895 closed competition has taken on so many strange forms and capitalists and small money holders have rushed in such numbers into the race a-wheel for millions that the very conditions of business have created a crisis. Department stores conduct a spirited, though anonymous, rivalry with the first and greatest makers in the country, and frequently, by doing nothing more than removing a name plate and being satisfied with a minimum profit, eat fiercely into the profits of the men from whom they purchase their supplies.

Agents of the highest-class wheels, who are allowed a certain percentage for their remuneration, are satisfying themselves with half or less of what they might make on a sale at standard price. Some firms of recent entry into the business have failed. The second-hand market is glutted with bargains, because of the craze to be up-to-date among the devotees. Bicycle lotteries are delivering rubber-shod steeds into the hands of speculators for from a penny to two dollars each. Many clubs pay a good part of their expenses by such mingling of business and chance.

And now the bicycle auction has taken a hold on New-York, and from rooms jammed with men, women, and children and wheels bicycles are being rolled out at prices that bid fair to soon change the whining request of the beggar for a cent to complete the price of his lodging to a modest supplication for a quarter to enable him to buy the means of travel to the home of his wealthy relatives in the country.

In the department stores of this city bicycles sold by their makers' agents for $100 are going for from $25 to $80 each, and not only that, but a complete outfit—lamp, bell, cyclometer, and even monogram plate—is thrown in.

One well-known firm has secured a wheel that commands $100, and finds favor in New-England, and is selling it for $44. Another offers for $39, without the maker's name plate, a wheel that sells for $100, and gives to the purchaser the guarantee of the maker, whom it otherwise conceals from public view.

But it is the auction that, dealers say, is going to work the most havoc with their prosperity.

In a store in Liberty Street yesterday afternoon 175 wheels, good enough for the rider who just enjoys himself without any effort to become an expert or a bicycle mechanician, were sold to the highest bidders. Their regular list price was $69. They brought from $30 to $40. Every wheel in the place was taken.

Where did the buyers come from? There were citizens of every place in this vicinity where there is even a towpath. A push-cart man from Hester Street raised the offers of a neatly dressed shaveling, who might be a fifteen-dollar-a-week salesman. The Hester Street man won, trundled out his purchase, put it on his pushcart, and went up to surprise a tenement with his study of two-wheeled locomotion.

Buyers from Jersey ordered their wheels sent home. Some from Brooklyn brought expert friends with them, and had their wheels ridden home.

"There are about 4,000,000 bicycle riders in this country," said a dealer who stopped to watch the throng outside the door. "There will be 4,000,000 more before this season ends, if this auction business continues, and incidentally there may be $4,000,000 worth of failures.

"The competition is getting out of all bounds. Just think of it! An estimate has been made that the wheels now ridden represent $300,000,000, clothing of the riders $10,000,000, and sundries and repairs $20,000,000.

"Two hundred and fifty bicycle manufacturers, five big tire manufacturers, and 500 makers of sundries, with a total investment of $89,000,000, are getting much of the benefit. The estimated capital invested in retail establishments, repair shops, race tracks, clubs, &c., is $21,000,000.

"It is estimated that this country will produce this year 1,000,000 bicycles and 3,000,000 tires, and that 75,000 bicycle and 3,000 tire workmen will have employment. Fifty thousand persons are employed making sundries and 22,000 as retail dealers.

"In all this rush, however, you may notice, if you look, that the old, reliable firms are working harder than ever trying to keep up with the demand, so that all kinds of competition do not seem to stop. Some of them are running day and night, and have been behind all season.

"Causes of failures? Too many small capitalists in the business, for one thing. All this competition will have one result. Many will go under, and the makers of standard wheels will alone survive.

"Will this competition force down the prices of standard wheels? Yes; some makers will sell more cheaply next year. They are not in trouble. Only one of them has been pushed to the wall this year, but there is no telling where it will all end."

Two more auctions are scheduled for today. At one, which is to be held at Broadway and White Street, one-hundred-dollar wheels are offered, and the wheels are all guaranteed and of 1896 model.

In Fifth Avenue, 2,000 bicycles are offered, and the auctioneer declares they are of standard make and have every improvement made since last year.

UPSIDE DOWN—ONE TO SIXTEEN.

The Proportion of Truth to Error in Tillman's Speech.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Every great place of meeting to discuss public affairs gathers in time associations that hallow it in memory. The halls at Westminster, that rang with the tones of Hampden, Cromwell, and Pym; the Chambers in Paris, which resounded to the eloquence of Carnot, Turgot, Tallien, Faure; those of Buda-Pesth, where Kossuth upheld the liberties of Hungary, are all sacred spots to lovers of justice and right.

Cooper Union's great hall in New-York has been hallowed these forty years by like memories. There William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, George B. Cheever, and Horace Greeley rebuked the Nation for the sin of slavery. There Wendell Phillips, with majestic presence, scourged Seward for justifying the hanging of John Brown. Two years later, those pillars and arches trembled with a mighty chorus, thousands of voices singing "John Brown's soul is marching on!" There Abraham Lincoln gave his first and sole address in the East, which went far toward making him President, ending with the solemn, noble words: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith dare to the end to do our duty." There, in the height of excitement, amid the struggle against armed rebellion, vast crowds welcomed the inspired prophetess—the "young girl eloquent," Anna Dickinson. There the high-bred scholar, George William Curtis, first by dignity, culture, and simplicity fascinated great audiences, and then started them into sudden enthusiasm. There the glorious orator, George Thompson of England, melted all hearts by his trumpet-toned discourse on the death of Lincoln.

Many more noble men has Cooper Union known. To meet these men, to uphold these toilers for Freedom and for Right, the best hearts and brains of New-York, and at times of all the land, have gathered within its walls.

To what base uses things may come at last, when the hall so sanctified by historic association is used as it has been to give a noisy welcome to Benjamin R. Tillman! Tillman! the tyrant, the bully, the perjurer, the hypocrite, the would-be rebel!

Are these words too severe? Tillman, who organized the worst elements of South Carolina—the poor whites, demoralized by centuries of slavery, so that they were despised by the very slaves; Tillman, who banded these "white trash" and "crackers" together, drove men of standing and culture from control of his State, destroyed its freedom, and made himself its dictator! Tillman, who calls himself Democrat, yet forced a law through the Legislature to destroy a whole trade, and set up a State monopoly! Tillman, who masquerades as a Democrat and urges Socialistic schemes, the very reverse of Democracy! Tillman, who, to keep his hold on place and prevent the best men of South Carolina from ousting him and regaining control by the votes of their former slaves, forced through the Constitutional Convention provisions which he unblushingly avowed were designed to disfranchise those ex-slaves, whom the oaths he had repeatedly taken bound him to protect in the right of self-rule! Tillman, who secured his usurped power by refusing to let the people vote on his revised and fraudulent Constitution! Tillman, who in the United States Senate threatened this country with armed rebellion, unless he and his are allowed to rob all savings bank depositors, and all creditors of every kind, by having them paid in depreciated coin!

And who were there to hear him? A few good, true men—some misled, some curious. Of the rest, Tillman said almost the sole truth he spoke when he told them, "You are the most ignorant and degraded people in America." A few honest, misguided workmen were there; but they did not realize that the man whom they greeted as a friend and leader would cheat them of their votes and bind them down as slaves, if they happened to be black.

Most of the crowd, though, were not of this kind. The men who say, "The world owes me a living," and "What's the use of working if you don't get better off?"—the men who want others to work for them, and to pay for their food and clothes—they were there, in swarms. And they were just as ignorant as Tillman told them they were. They did not understand at all the subject of the meeting. They understood it even less than he. They understood one thing—that they thought men who are foolish enough to work, and too mean to spend all they get, should be forced to share their savings with generous souls, too high minded to work and too liberal—to themselves—to save. Those generous, liberal souls did not understand about silver; but they thought if more money was issued they might somehow get some—and, having naught to lose, would take the chances.

Another speaker was disconcerted while earnestly stating his point by a senile person behind him suddenly raising a "16 to 1" banner. This was designed to emphasize the speaker's remarks, but brought out a shout instead. The banner was upside down! and read "1 to 16!"

This was characteristic. The meeting's views were mostly upside down; and it wished to turn the world so. "One to sixteen!" This is about the proportion of truth in Tillman's speech, and of justice in his acts; and about as much of the subject as the audience understood.

One thing, most positively, Tillman should be made to understand. He had the impudence to threaten the Senate of the United States with armed rebellion if his schemes are not carried out.

Tillman should learn once for all that though he bullies his State, he cannot bully this Nation.

South Carolina has much fewer people than New-York City. Such talk sounds like the crowing of a bantam. South Carolina tried armed rebellion once. She has not got over it yet. If she tries it again, the people will sweep the little State, and Tillman with it, into the sea. OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1896.

WILL BE POLICE CAPTAINS

FIVE SERGEANTS BOOKED FOR PROMOTION BY THE BOARD.

They Are Vredenburgh, Groo, Young, Moynihan, and Grant—Others Who May Be Advanced When Further Vacancies Arise—Commissioners Were Not Fully Agreed About the Ratings of Some Men for Service and Efficiency.

The Police Commissioners, who, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, were in executive session at Headquarters Tuesday night for nearly four hours, made up the ratings of the Sergeants who are candidates for promotion to Captaincies.

Sixty-seven Sergeants were in the examination, which was held week before last, and the Commissioners went over all the examination papers and gave the men their ratings for meritorious service, record, and efficiency.

It was learned yesterday that the Commissioners agreed on the appointment of five Sergeants who are veterans to Captaincies. The five Sergeants passed high examinations, and are among the first on the eligible list.

They are Acting Captains John H. Grant of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, Acting Captain Watson Vredenburgh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Acting Captain John R. Groo of the Mercer Street Station, Acting Captain Robert Young of the Elizabeth Street Station, and Sergt. Daniel C. Moynihan, who is in command of the Yorkville Court Squad.

The five Sergeants will be appointed to Captaincies at the next board meeting. There are at present eight vacancies of Captains. There will be five more vacancies when the Inspectors are appointed. Beyond the five Sergeants named, no others have been agreed on for promotion.

There is a hitch on the other candidates. The Commissioners were unable to agree on the merit work of two or three Sergeants who were in the examination. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting, when it is thought some conclusion will be reached.

The examination of Captains for Inspectors is fixed for Monday, and there is a desire on the part of the Commissioners to let in a few men who are not yet Captains. In order to adjust this it was decided to hold a supplemental examination, when all those officers not in Monday's examination can enter.

Sergt. Moynihan has been a dark horse in the race. He was formerly Acting Captain of the Old Slip Station, but was deposed a few months ago and transferred to the command of the Yorkville Court.

Acting Captain Grant of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station has been on the force since 1866. He was three years in the war and was twice wounded. His promotion will give general satisfaction. He is a brother of Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Station.

The talk around headquarters is that Acting Captains Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station, Stephen Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, Richard Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station, George Titus of the Macdougal Street Station, and William Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station are also certain of being appointed full Captains.

With the five veterans already agreed on, only three more Captains can be appointed at present to fill the existing vacancies. There will be no other vacancies then until the Inspectors and Deputy Chiefs are appointed, unless some of the present Captains retire, and it is not likely that any will. Acting Captains Ryan, Brennan, Germann, Albertson, McKirvay, and Sergts. Petty, Flood, and Farrell of the Central Office are candidates for promotion when additional vacancies occur.

Commissioner Parker, when asked about the hitch in the board over the rating of some of the Sergeants, said there was a slight difference of opinion among the Commissioners as to one or two Sergeants, but he believed that they would come to an understanding shortly.

It is said that Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews are opposed to two Sergeants who are favored by Messrs. Parker and Grant. There was talk that the Commissioners had quite a stormy session Tuesday night over the ratings of the applicants for Captaincies. None of the Commissioners would discuss the details of the meeting or give out the names of the Sergeants against whom there is opposition in the matter of promotion.

STAMPED A DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE.

It Exploded and Tore Off the Young Man's Foot.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—Angelo Reitz, a young workman, who had been blasting rocks on Julius Paret's farm, near Mountain View, carried home his spare cartridges in his pockets last evening.

He thoughtlessly placed his lighted pipe in his coat pocket, where there was a dynamite cartridge. He suddenly realized his danger and pulled off his coat. Throwing it on the ground, he began to stamp on it, hoping by that means to extinguish the fire in the fuse. An instant afterward there was a terrific explosion. A cloud of dirt shot up into the air, and with it went Reitz.

When persons ran to the scene they found Reitz lying near a hole in the ground, which had been made by the exploding cartridge. The young man's right foot had been blown completely off, his right arm was laid open from the shoulder to the elbow, and his body was badly bruised and cut. He was brought to this city in an ambulance and taken to the General Hospital, where the stump of his leg was amputated below the knee.

The Rare Good Fortune of Booby Baines. . . .

By ANTHONY HOPE. . . .

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. J. Addington Baines, familiarly known at Rugby and Cambridge as "Booby" Baines, after graduation obtains a clerkship in the Board of Trade. He devotes much attention to society and becomes a favorite with smart people. His salary is small, and his prospective engagement with Miss Addie Swayne, the possessor of £800 a year, is very comforting. She has become impressed with his literary ability, and on their engagement is allowed to know his intention to write a philosophical book entitled "Stress and Striving." It is understood, when they are married, that Baines is to go on and complete the book. His time being so much occupied with his Board of Trade work, his wife urges him to give up his position, which he does with the idea of working on the book. This action surprises and dismays his friend Tom Caxton, who has little faith in Booby's ability to write anything worth reading. Caxton is still more dismayed when he finds that the manuscript is to be submitted to him for a critical opinion. He reads it and finds it worthless. While it is in his hands he receives a message from Baines saying that his wife is very ill and to bring the book. It appears that she is fretting about it, and Baines wishes to relieve her mind as to Caxton's opinion. Baines asks Caxton for his judgment before they enter the sick room. Caxton admits that the book is a failure, but on seeing Mrs. Baines so ill, tells her it is a success, and she at once becomes quiet. Baines burns the manuscript, and as his wife convalesces, nerves himself to tell her the truth about the book.

PART IV.

"Feeling pretty strong, Addie, dear?" he asked, taking a chair near hers.

"Oh, I'm really quite well now. I shall go out to-morrow."

"Equal to a talk on—on business?"

"Of course, dear. But is anything the matter?"

"No; it's about that book of mine, the one Caxton—"

"Oh, Addington, is it out? Will it be out soon? Oh, I shall love to see it in print!"

"No, dear, it's not out. I—I don't think it will ever come out." He spoke and held his breath.

"Not come out!" she cried. "Surely they aren't as stupid as that? Do they want you to pay? Well, we will pay."

"It's not that, Addie. I haven't asked anybody to publish it. Do you remember what Caxton said when you were ill?"

"Why, yes, darling. It was so nice of Mr. Caxton. You know how I always liked him, and it made me so proud and happy."

Poor Booby Baines groaned, but he stuck to his task.

"I want to tell you," he said, "that it wasn't quite true."

"What, not true that your book was good? Oh, Addington, what a modest young man!" And she laughed merrily.

"I'm quite serious, dear, I'm sorry to say. The book was really not—"

"I'd rather have Mr. Caxton's opinion," interrupted Addie, with a confident smile. "He's a better judge than you are, Sir."

"I'm trying to tell you Caxton's opinion, Addie," said Baines, in mild, but honest, persistence.

"But he told me himself. He said the book was splendid."

"Yes, my dear, but you were very ill, and he thought, and I thought, too, that it was better—"

"Well?" said Addie, sitting up straight in her chair.

"To tell you what you wanted to hear, even if it wasn't true," he went on, his eyes on the fire.

"Oh, Addington," she whispered, with a sudden gasp of apprehension.

"Now, dear, wouldn't you have fretted terribly if you'd been told that the book was—wasn't as good as you hoped? I was afraid, Addie—I mean Caxton was afraid."

"So you told Mr. Caxton to—to put it strongly?"

"Well, he did it himself. I let him do it, I thought it was right, Addie."

"Oh, dear, I'm sorry. No, I won't be angry! But did he think it was not so good as—as it ought to be?"

"Addie, he thought it was very bad—very bad."

"And he told me what wasn't true?"

"He—meant it well, dear," pleaded Baines.

"I think it was a liberty," she said, with dignity. "In him, I mean—not in you, dear. What didn't he like in it?"

"Oh, he didn't like anything. He said that it was utterly hopeless and that I mustn't publish it; he said nobody would have it."

The truth was now out. Baines had turned his eyes away from his wife's face and sat waiting for the blow. But a long pause followed, and then Addie said, in a thoughtful, dogmatic way of talking.

"How does he know? I never liked his dogmatic way of talking."

"I'm afraid he's a pretty good judge," murmured Baines, disconsolately.

"So, you haven't tried to get it published yet?"

"No, dear. In fact—"

"Mr. Caxton isn't everybody, Addington. I'm sure it's awfully good. Don't be discouraged, my dear. You are just a little bit easily discouraged, you know. You must take somebody else's opinion. Yes; you must. Now do. Don't shake your head like that."

"I can't," said Baines.

"Why not?"

Another long pause followed. Then Booby Baines whispered:

"The book's destroyed."

"Destroyed!" she cried, in sudden horror. "Do you mean to say—"

"Burnt, dear. He—we thought it best."

"Do you mean," repeated Addie, incredulously, "that that man took upon himself to burn your book?"

"Equal to a Talk on Business?"

"No; I burnt it," said Baines; he was determined to be honest.

"On his advice?"

"Well—"

"On his advice, Addington?"

"He did advise it."

"And it's all burnt—all of it, dear?"

"Yes, Addie. Don't cry, Addie! It's no great loss."

"What a shame! What a shame! To come when you were in trouble about—me, and tell you to burn it! Oh, how shameful!"

"Really, Addie, you're wronging Caxton—indeed you are. I sent for him, you know, and quite agreed with him."

Addie put out her arm to him, and made him draw his chair closer to hers.

"Poor dear!" she said. "You weren't yourself that day; he took a cruel advantage of you."

"My darling, he had nothing to gain by—"

"Well, at any rate, he was most reckless—and thoughtless—and conceited. What a value he must put on his own opinion!"

"Addie, dearest!"

"Now, tell me, Addington, do you really ask me to believe that there was no good in the book? Remember how we liked it when we read it together!"

Baines said nothing. He remembered it; it came back to him somehow.

"Am I—I who know how clever you are—to believe that? Why, it was a beautiful book!"

"No, no; it wasn't up to much," protested Baines; but now he smiled timidly at his wife.

"Ah, you may say so, but I shan't believe my clever boy is—a stupid. Was there noth

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

ANOTHER SHARP BREAK IN THE GENERAL LIST.

Important Declines in All Active Issues—Possibility that the Recent London Buying Has Been to Cover Short Contracts—Continued Uneasiness over the Currency Outlook — The Tobacco Dividend Passed—Gold Still Dribbling Out.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

All the good feeling which was the feature yesterday disappeared shortly after the opening this morning, and a decline set in which ended only with the close of business. All the prominent stocks suffered. In the Grangers, Northwestern lost 3½, Rock Island 3, Burlington 2½, and St. Paul 1⅝. Manhattan declined to 97¼ and closed there, a net loss of 3¾ points. The international issues were also heavy, and the specialties showed equal declines. There was practically no market for the inactive stocks. The industrials were even heavier than the railways, Sugar losing 3⅞, Chicago Gas 3, Tobacco and General Electric each 2⅜, and others of the group somewhat smaller figures. The volume of trading was fairly large and was well distributed.

The weakness developed early in the day and while London was still buying stocks, although in smaller volume than on recent days. This condition gave rise to the suspicion that the greater part of the recent foreign buying has been to cover short contracts, put out at the time of the St. Louis Convention. Be that as it may, before the foreign buying had wholly ceased to-day the downward movement was well under way. The principal selling came from commission houses, although it is true that one or two well-known traders were active on the bear side. The motive for the selling was undoubtedly the dubious currency outlook, the almost sole topic of conversation in brokers' offices being the political situation. The belief is growing that the silver men will not only control the Chicago Convention, but that they will be in a majority of more than two-thirds. Discussion turns on the possibilities in case the free-silver candidate should prevail at the election, and the conclusions reached are invariably discomforting to the owners of the stocks and other securities.

The only real piece of news during the day was the announcement that the Tobacco Directors had decided to pass the dividend on the common stock. The determination to do so was evidently known to a favored few yesterday, when the stock was heavy in a very strong market. It broke sharply to-day before the announcement was made, and it was due to covering of the shorts put out then that the stock held so well after the fact was made public. When the market was weakest a story was circulated that several millions of gold would be shipped on Saturday, but careful inquiry failed to substantiate the rumor. There was an engagement of $200,000 for shipment to-morrow.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $138,019,725; balances, $6,921,666; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $222,042.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69¾. There were sales of 125,000 ounces at 69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1893, to date	$41,563,802
Imports for same period	19,410,277
Net exports	$22,144,615
Net exports to date, 1895	12,967,854
Net exports to date, 1894	69,212,780
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium, 15@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraph, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Met. Elevated 2d....1 |St. L. Southwest 2d.1⅜

DECLINED.

C. & O. gen. 4½s....2 Rich. & Dan. 6s....1
Mo., K. & E. 1st....2 Rock I. 5s, c.....1
P. & R. 1st pf., inc. W. Cen. 1st., t. r..2½
2d pd 1⅜

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son in the New-York Real Estate Exchange Room to-day:

$15,000 Lock City Electric Ry Co. first mortgage bonds, 2.

$30,000 Indiana, Decatur and Western R. R. first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, (ex-July coupons,) 97¾.

$30,000 Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit of Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield R. R. first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, (ex-bonds and ex-July interest,) 32½.

$10,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, due 1908, 114⅞.

$15,000 Houston and Texas Central R. R. 4 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1897, 91¼.

4 shares Edison Electric Light Co. of Europe, limited, 15.

50 shares Bank of New-York, N. B. A., $100 each, 233.

50 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 175.

50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 260.

50 shares Metropolitan National Bank, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $100 each, $126 lot.

80 shares International Rock Plaster Co., $100 each, $5 lot.

8 shares Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co., $100 each, 180.

110,000 shares Marcus Gold Mining Co., (hypothecated,) $5 each, $25 lot.

250 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., $100 each, 71⅝.

10 shares Northwestern Casket Co. of Minnesota, (hypothecated,) $50 each, $5 lot.

6 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $100 each, 289.

8 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each, 146.

25 shares Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co., $100 each, 176.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 62¾; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 34½; New-York Central, ¾, to 99; Illinois Central, ¼, to 96; Erie, ¼, to 14⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 7⅝. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 77; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 80¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113 11-16 for money, and ⅛, to 113 13-16 for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Franklin Savings Bank has declared a dividend to depositors for the three and six months ending June 30 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

—The coupons of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway first mortgage bonds, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co.

—Coupons of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway, maturing July 1 will be paid on and after that date at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

—The Excelsior Savings Bank has declared interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

—The Mercantile National Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable July 1.

—The Murray Hill Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145½	145½	145¾	145¾		145	150	135
American Cotton Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	–¼	9	10	220
American Cotton Oil pf	51½	51½	50	50	–1	50	51	200
*American Sugar Refineries	111½	111½	107¾	107¾	–3⅞	107⅝	107⅞	57,665
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	–⅛	99¾	100	408
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	90½	90½		90		11
American Tobacco	62¾	62¾	59	60½	–2¾	60¼	60½	55,858
American Tobacco pf	99	99	95¾	95¾		96	99	140
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	–⅛	13¼	13⅜	4,515
A., T. & S. F. pf	20¾	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	–1	19	20	2,318
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	–⅜	17	17⅜	600
*Bay State Gas	20	20⅜	18½	19	–⅜	19	21	2,000
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	89	89	–2	90	91	824
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22	22	22	22		22	22½	417
Canada Southern	47⅝	47⅝	45¾	45¾		45½	46½	26
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	–⅛	60	61	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	–1	13¾	14	1,840
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	–1	41		200
Chicago Gas	63¼	63¼	60⅜	60⅜	–3	60½	60¾	11,581
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73½	73½	71	71⅝	–2½	71⅝	71⅞	22,735
Chicago & Northwestern	101½	101½	98	98⅝	–3½	98¼	98½	5,845
C., M. & St. Paul	75½	75½	73⅝	74½	–1⅝	74⅜	74¾	37,562
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66¾	66¾	63½	63⅝	–3	63⅝	63¾	9,340
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	29	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	–1⅛	27⅞	28½	1,525
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	–⅛	⅛	⅞	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	22	21	21	–2		20½	21½	840
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	1⅛		100
Col., Hock. Val & Toledo	16¾	17	16¾	17		17	17⅛	700
Consolidated Gas Company	154½	154½	152¾	152¾	–2¼	152¼	152⅜	1,515
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124	124	–1⅜	124	124½	530
Del., Lack. & Western	159	159	158	158	–3⅜	157½	159	359
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40⅜	47	46¾	47	–¾	46½	47	300
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in pd.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼	–1	13¼	13½	5,580
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	96½	96½	95½	95½				20
Erie	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	–⅛	14	14¼	453
General Electric	27½	27⅝	24⅝	25½	–2¾	24⅞	25	8,113
Illinois Steel Company	64½	64½	64½	64½	–2½	62	64½	100
Iowa Central pf	31	31	30	30	–2	28	30	305
Laclede Gas	20½	21	20½	21	+ ⅛	20½	21½	400
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛	17	18	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛	68	69½	210
Lake Shore	147½	147½	147	147	+ ⅛	146	147	970
Louisville & Nashville	49	49	47¼	48	–1½	48	48¼	18,110
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7⅜		7	8	300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	18½	19	18	18	–1½	15	18	348
Manhattan Consolidated	100⅜	100⅜	97¼	97¼	–3⅛	97¼	97⅜	13,899
*Metropolitan Traction	103	103	100½	101½	–1¾	100½	101¼	500
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	75	75	75	75		73	75½	50
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	40	40	40	40	–1½	40	44	100
†Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63		62½	64½	100
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf	22	23⅜	21½	21½	–1		21⅜	1,940
Missouri Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	19⅝	20½	–½	19⅜	20⅛	4,793
Mobile & Ohio	19½	19½	18½	18½	–1½	18½	19	610
*National Lead Company	21⅞	22	21½	22	–1⅝	21⅝	22½	355
*National Lead Company pf	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85½	+ ½	85	86½	325
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103¼	100¾	101	–2	100½	101¾	1,650
New-York Central	94⅜	95	94¼	94¼		93½	95⅛	570
N. Y. Sus. & Western	8¼	8¼	8	8	–⅛	7⅞	8	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	22½	22½	21½	21½	–⅜	21½	22	610
Norfolk & Western pf., 2d in pd.	9	9	8¾	8¾	–⅛	8	9	200
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	–⅛	4½	4¾	980
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	–⅛	16¼	17	305
Ontario Mining	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛		11	13	200
Ontario & Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	–⅛	13¼	14	500
Pacific Mail	22	22	20⅜	20⅜	–1⅝	20½	21	1,646
Phil. & Read., 2d as. pd	14¼	14¼	13¼	13⅜	–⅝	13¼	13⅝	4,370
P., C. & St. L. pf	53	53	53	53				100
Pullman Pal. Car. Co	150	150	150	150	–9	150	156	130
*St. Louis. & S. F. rights	½	½	½	½		½		100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	–1	9	9½	250
St. Paul & Duluth pf	86	86	86	86		80¾	87	50
St. Paul & Omaha	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	–¾	39½	40	500
Southern Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	–⅛	18	19	460
Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¼	8⅝	–¼	8⅝	8¾	940
Southern Railway pf	26⅛	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	–½	25¾	26	2,418
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	21½	19⅝	20	–1½	20	20¼	6,821
Texas Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼		7¼	7½	500
Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	–⅜	6⅞	7	1,401
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2½	2½	2½	2½	–1	2	3	400
United States Cordage	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	–⅜	4¼	4½	1,270
United States Express	40	40	40	40		40	41½	367
*United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	–⅛	7¼	7½	100
*United States Leather pf	58	58	56⅝	57	–⅝	57	57½	5,120
United States Rubber	16	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½	16	16¼	500
United States Rubber pf	73	73	73	73	–1	73	74	275
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6	6	–⅛	6	6¼	500
Wabash pf	16⅛	16⅛	15¼	15¼	–⅝	15½	15⅝	2,465
Western Union Telegraph	83	83	81¾	82¼	–⅞	82	82⅝	7,806
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	–⅜	8½	8¾	3,700
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	–1⅝	31½	33	200
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½		1½	1⅝	200

Total sales 325,053

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales
Bullion certificates	69	69	69	69	–⅛	68¾	69½	125,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70¼	1,000	
Atch. Top & San Fe Gen 4s	78	21,000	
	77⅞	2,000	
	77½	10,000	
	77⅝	1,000	
	77⅝	5,000	
Adjustmt 4s	39½	10,000	
	39	10,000	
	38½	10,000	
	38⅝	6,000	
	38½	4,000	
	38⅜	5,000	
	38⅝	5,000	
	38¾	10,000	
	38¾	5,000s3	
	38¾	10,000	
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	78	1,000	
Brookln Un Gas 5s	106½	2,000	
	82½	1,000	
	82½	5,000	
Bklyn C & W Co 5s	93½	3,000	
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	132½	1,000	
Buf, R & P N 1st	106	1,000	
Canada So 1st Gtd	108	1,000x1	
	108¾	5,000	
	108⅞	1,000	
Canada South'n 2d	106	2,000	
Ches & O gen 4½s	73	4,000	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	116	2,000x1	
	115¾	3,000	
Chic, R & Q 5s S F	103	10,000c	
Chi., B & Q Conv 5s	77	25,000x1	
	76½	5,000	
Chic G L & C Co 1st	76¾	10,000x1	
	76¾	2,000x1	
	76½	5,000	
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	89½	6,000	
Chi Gas & Mil 1st	104¼	2,000x1	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	44½	10,000	
Chic & N W S F 5s	107¾	5,000	
Chicago & P ext 5s	102½	1,000x1	
	101½	2,000x1	
Clev., Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	92½	2,000	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	85½	2,000	
Det, Mon. & Tol 1st	123	2,000	
E T, V & G Div'l 5s	110	3,000x1	
Ellz, Lex. & B S 5s	99¼	1,000	
	99	1,000	
Erie 3d Mortgage	105⅞	1,000x1	
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	88	10,000	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	90¼	1,000	
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	106¾	2,000x1	
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st	97½	2,000x1	
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	104	1,000	
Keokuk & D M 1st	103¾	2,000	
L S & M So 1st Coup	110½	2,000x1	
L S & M So 2d Coup	118	1,000	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	99¾	1,000x1	
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	77	3,000x1	
Lo & Nashv Cons	105¾	2,000	
Metropolitan Elev 2d	106½	1,000x1	
Mil & St. Paul Cons	128¾	5,000x1	
Mil & St Paul Chic & Mo Riv 5s	106	1,000x1	
Minn & St L con 5s	100	12,000	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	91	15,000	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	82½	2,000	
	82½	1,000	
	82½	5,000	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	56	5,000	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	66	2,000	
	65½	10,000	
N Y Cent'l Deb 5s Registered	107	1,000	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	108¾	4,000	
Registered	102½	1,900	
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	132½	2,000	
Norf & So'n 1st 5s	105	2,000	
Nor Pac 1st 6s	114	5,000x1	
	113½	1,000	
	113¼	5,000	
	113	4,000	
	113¼	4,000	
North Pac 2d Coup Tr Co certfs assentd	110½	11,000	
North Pac 3d Coup Trust Co certfs assented	67	10,000	
	66	10,000	
	66½	10,000	
North Pac cons 5s Trust Co certfs assented	45¾	30,000	
	46	2,000	
	46¼	10,000	
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Co certfs	68	3,000	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	64	6,000	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instimt paid	30¾	70,000	
Phila & Reading 3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instimt paid	18	10,000c	
Phil & Rdg gen 4s	77	25,000x1	
Tr Co certfs stm assd	76½	5,000	
	76¼	10,000x1	
	76¾	2,000x1	
	76½	5,000	
Rich & Danville 6s	117½	2,000x1	
Consolidated	117¼	3,000	
Rio Grande Wn 1st	74	5,000x1	
	73½	1,000	
	73¾	1,000	
Roch & Pitts Cons	117	1,000	
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	101¾	2,000	
St L & Iron Mt 2d	100¼	1,000	
	100	1,000	
St L & S F G M 6s	110½	8,000x1	
St L Southw 2d Inc	25	12,000	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	91¼	11,000	
So Pac of N Mex 1st	102	8,000x1	
Southn Ry 1st 5s	89¾	1,000x1	
	89½	8,000	
	89	4,000x1	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	83¼	2,000	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	19	14,000	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	106¾	1,000x1	
Union Pac 1st, '96	104	1,000	
	103¾	2,000	
Union Pac 5s, 1897	103¾	2,000	
Union Pac 1st, '98	104¾	1,000	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	83¼	5,000	
	33	5,000	
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs	25	5,000	
	24	5,000	
	24½	1,000	
U S Leather Co 6s	111	1,000	
	110¾	5,000	
Utah So Ext 1st Trust Co certfs	63	1,000	
Wabash 1st 5s	106½	1,000	
	106	1,000	
Wabash 2d 5s	74	4,000	
	73	11,000	
Wabash Deb Ser B	22	10,000	
West Short gtd 4s	105	12,000x1	
	104¾	1,000x1	
Registered	104	2,000	
	104¼	7,500	
	104½	1,000	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st	33¼	1,000	
Trust Co certfs	33¾	20,000	
	33	5,000	

Total sales $748,250

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.15	.12
Belcher	.50	.50
Best & Belcher	*.83	.70
Bodie Consolidated	.39	.40
Bulwer	.27	.26
Challenge	2.15	2.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	1.40
Crown Point	.50	.48
Gould & Curry	.94	1.25
Eureka Con		.70
Hale & Norcross	1.15	
Mexican	.63	
Mono	*.06	
Ophir	1.10	1.15
Potosi	.98	.97
Savage	.84	.93
Sierra Nevada	.37	.59
Union Consolidated	.53	.53
Utah	*.10	*.11
Yellow Jacket	.44	*.43

*Sales.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 1.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.76	.76
Anaconda	.60	.58
Argentum	.56	.57
Isabella	.65	.65
Portland	1.77	1.77
Union	*.65½	.62½
Consolidated	.14½	.14½
Pharmacist	.10½	.10½
Work	.12	.12
Mount Rosa	.13½	.13½
Alamo	.04¾	.04¾
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.50	1.50
Jefferson	.17½	.17½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Mah. Coal R.	110	..
Alt. & T. H.	58	62	M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Am. Coal	110	125	Man. Beach.	5	12
Am. Exc.	110	114	Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Ann Arbor.	8	9	Mex. N. cfts.	⅝	1¼
Ann Arb. pf.	22	25	Mich. Cent.	94	96
At. & Pacific.	⅞	1	M. & St. L.	17	18½
B. A. L. pf.	103	105	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11½
Brunsw'k Co.	½	1	N., C. & St. L.	68	85
B., R. & P.	18½	24	Nat. Lin. Oil.	17½	18½
B., R. & P. pf.	55½	61	Nor. Starch.	8	10
B. C. R. & N.	72	..	N. S. 1st pf.	48	55
C. F. & M.	..	3	N. St. 2d pf.	10	20
Cent. Pac.	15	16	New Cent. C.	5	8
Chi. G. W.	5¾	7	N. Y. & N. H.	171	173
Chi. & Alt.	158	160	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	12¾
C. & N. W. pf.	148	151	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	70	78	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
C. M. & St. P.	..	..	Norfolk So.	65	72
C. P. & A.	127½	..	Nor. Pac. pf.	..	..
Cleve. L. & W. pf.	50	52	Nor. Pacific 2d in. pd.	8¼	8½
Cleve. & P.	..	164	Nor. Pacific as. pd.	4	4½
C. C. & I. pf.	..	100	Ont. & W.	15	16
C. H. V. & T. pf.	60	..	Pacific Mail	20½	21
C. I. & W.	60	70	Peo. & East.	4	5
*D., S. S. & A.	4	5	P., D. & E.	1½	2
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	12	P., P. & W. pf.	..	15
Evans. & T. H.	28¾	30	P. C. C. & St. L.	14	15
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50	P. Ft. W. & C.	160	..
Erie 1st pf.	32	34	Q'silver.	1⅞	3
Erie 2d pf.	18½	20	Q'silver pf.	13	18
F. W. & M.	15	25	Rens. & Sar.	115½	..
F. & P. M.	40	50	R. W. & O.	114	117
Gt. Nor. pf.	110	120	St. L. S. W.	3¾	4
G. B. & W.	..	..	St. J. & G. I.	½	2½
L. E.	..	½	St. L. & S. F.	18	22½
Homestake	38½	..	St. L. & S. F. pf.	125	128
Ill. Central.	92½	94	St. P., M. & M.	109	115
L., Ill. & I.	..	27½	T. & O. C.	80	85
Iowa Central	7⅛	8	Tol. & O. C.	..	..
K. & Mich.	6¾	8	pf.	70	74
K. & D. M.	3	4	T., P. & W.	5¼	9
Keok. & D. M. pf.	14½	15½	T. S. Cor. pf.	8½	9½
Keo. & W.	35	..	U.S.Cor. gtd.	17	19
Lac. Gas pf.	80	..	W.-F. Exp.	90	97
Long Island.	74	75½	*W. U. Beef.	7	8

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	111½	111½	107⅞	108	35,720
Am. Tobacco	62¼	62¼	59¼	59½	17,220
Am. Cot. Oil	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	
At., Top. & S. F.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	460
Chicago Gas	62¾	62¾	60⅝	60⅞	1,030
Chi., R. I. & P.	66¾	66½	63⅞	64⅜	8,780
Chi., Bur. & Q.	73⅝	73⅝	71¾	71¾	11,080
C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	75⅝	73⅞	74½	24,190
Ches. & Ohio	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	100
Chicago & N. W.	99	99	99	99	20
Dist. C. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	200
Gen. Electric	26⅞	26⅞	25⅜	25⅝	100
Louis. & Nash.	48⅝	49	47½	48	4,800
Manhattan	101	101	97¾	97¾	1,910
Mo. Pacific	21¼	21¼	19¾	20¼	210
P. & R. 2d as. pd.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¾	1,410
South. Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	100
Tenn. C. & Iron.	21⅝	21⅝	20¼	20¼	40
U. S. Cordage	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	200
U. S. Cord. gtd.	19	19	19	19	100
U. S. Leath. pf.	57	57	56½	57	210
Western Union	83	83	81¾	82	210
Total sales					103,860

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F. adj.	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾	$15,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	113¾	113¾	113	113	4,000
South. Ry. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	4,000
Total sales					$23,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.20	.21	.20	.21	1,500
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
C. & C. C. cons.	.15	.15	.15	.15	800
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Chollar	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Gould & Curry	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Little Chief	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Mexican	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Mount Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Potosi	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Total sales					5,000

Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres'd. S. SUTTAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST 6 % BONDS

Coupons due July 1, 1896,

will be paid on presentation at the office of the

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
No. 80 Broadway,

on and after July 1, 1896.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Pittsburg and Connellsville
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement in respect to the extension of the above Bonds.

The privileges, in connection herewith, offered by the Bankers, will EXPIRE ON JULY 15, 1896.

The Circular, in respect to said extension, will be forwarded to holders sending their addresses to the undersigned.

Speyer & Co., Vermilye & Co.,
30 Broad Street. Nassau & Pine Sts.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY.
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., June 16, 1896.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of July, 1896, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

New-York, June 30th, 1896.

The Merchant Banking business carried on under the name of Maitland, Phelps & Co. will be continued after July 1st, 1896, under the firm name of

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.

Mr. Arthur Coppell, son of our Senior, will then become a partner.

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.

LOST.—Thirty-three COUPONS, due July 1, 1896, of the KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. CO. Payment has been stopped. Suitable reward paid for delivery of same to DE BILLIER & CO., 60 New St.

Nos. 36, 264, 265, 291, 355, 407, 409, 674, 680, 681, 682, 684, 692, 693, 694, 773, 774, 785, 786, 1,292, 1,783, 1,784, 1,785, 1,819, 1,997, 1,999, 3,089, 3,090, 6,104, 6,287, 6,288, 6,289, 6,290.

State Trust Stock.
Atlantic Trust Stock.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

No. 8 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

72D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 20 on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1896, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

New-York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1, 1896.

Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Ry. Co. Debenture Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth Street Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Flatbend Co., Montana, Funding Bonds

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE BIRKBECK COMPANY,
No. 1 Cooper Union, N. Y.
June 30th, 1896.

The Executive Committee of the above-named Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. per annum upon shares respectively entitled thereto, payable July 15th, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed upon that date to the holders of Income and Prepaid Shares.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1896.

90th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR THE SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.

JOHN JESSUP RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, for the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance or four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the point or place of beginning, being the intersection of the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., June 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., JULY 29, 1896, for furnishing Dyed Cotton Duck, Tin, Brass; Iron, Copper, and Brass Rivets and Burs; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire; Tacks, Leather, Thread, Rope, Duck, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Paper, Cleaning and Polishing Materials, Files, Lumber, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.

Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

WIDENING OF DELANCEY STREET.

It May Be Done the Whole Length of the Thoroughfare.

The East River Bridge Commission met at 49 Chambers Street yesterday and considered new bridge plans submitted by Engineer in Chief L. L. Buck.

The plans provide for the erection of a straight structure, extending from Havemeyer and South Sixth Streets, Brooklyn, to Norfolk and Delancey Streets, in this city.

As already announced, the bridge structure will be 150 feet wide of itself, with a safety margin on each side of 25 feet, making the total width of the land to be condemned for the erection of the structure 200 feet.

A strip of land this width will be condemned from the river to Clinton Street, this city. This will permit of the widening of Delancey Street between these two points to 100 feet. It is now 66 feet wide.

The Commissioners argued at length as to the advisability of having the twenty-five feet of margin on each side of the structure. It was maintained by several of the Commissioners that to condemn such a wide piece of property would cost millions, especially if Mayor Strong's idea of making Delancey Street 140 feet wide from Norfolk Street to the Bowery should be carried out.

The commission thought it advisable to get the Mayor to define his position in the matter, and for that purpose he was especially called to attend the meeting.

The Mayor favored the plan of widening Delancey Street from the river to Clinton Street. He stated, however, that all widening of that thoroughfare west of Norfolk Street would have to be done by the Public Works Department, and could not be considered by the commission, as it was by no means part of the bridge plan, nor was the expense attending it chargeable to the bridge cost proper.

The report of the engineer showed that the borings in the river were progressing favorably. There are four holes completed in Brooklyn, and an equal number in this city. The borings will be completed in about four weeks. Then the work on the towers will be begun.

LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATES.

Over 7,500 Applications for Them in This City.

The Raines liquor tax law was in full force in all its provisions throughout the State yesterday.

The office of Deputy Commissioner Hillard, in this city, was thronged yesterday by liquor dealers and saloon keepers who had neglected to obtain their liquor-tax certificates before, and, fearing police interference, were clamoring for them. Those who had paid the tax and received receipts for the payment previous to June 15 were informed that the receipts would be recognized by the police in lieu of the certificates until such time as the certificates could be issued.

Nearly 100 new applications were received yesterday, making the total number to date over 7,500.

Herman Frankel, a liquor dealer at 123 Liberty Street, filed a claim with Controller Fitch and Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday for $61.65, which amount he alleges is due him from the city as rebate on a license issued to him by the old Board of Excise, and which does not expire until Oct. 21, 1896. The claim is made under Section 4 of the liquor-tax law, and if payment is refused on the ground that there has been no money appropriated for the payment of the rebates, a suit will be entered to recover from the city.

Twenty-second to Elect a Colonel.

There will be an election for a Colonel in the Twenty-second Regiment, to-night, at which Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald is to preside. The candidates are Lieut. Col. William V. King and Major Franklin Bartlett. The latter is the favorite in the race and, it is asserted, is sure of a substantial majority. Lieut. Col. King, it is said, may withdraw his name as a candidate just before the election begins, so as to make it unanimous for Major Bartlett.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of Joseph L. Parraga, insurance agent at 35 Liberty Street, show liabilities of $26,208, of which $9,554 are obligations as an underwriter on the Neptune Insurance Company, $19,000 contingent as a liability of Whipple & Co., and $450 contingent for lease of a flat. The nominal assets are $15,967, and the actual assets $6,472, consisting of a half interest in the charter of the South and North American Lloyds, and a half interest in money due Whipple & Co., of which firm he was a partner.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Collinge, Nolan & Co., manufacturers of silk ribbons at 20 Thompson Street, from Allen for $14,924 in favor of Louis Weddigen & Co., for money advanced. The company's factory was burned on June 28, the loss being estimated at $40,000.

—Two executions, for $9,772, were received yesterday by the Sheriff against Henry Bennett, jeweler, at 1,294 Broadway, one for $6,669 in favor of W. H. H. Childs, and the other for $3,103 in favor of John A. Bennett, both on notes for money loaned. He allowed judgment to be taken against him.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $4,661 against George W. Tallman of 173 West Eighty-ninth Street in favor of Theodore A. Havemeyer, as trustee of Blanche H. Duncan, for rent of the premises known as the Claremont Stables, at 173 to 177 West Eighty-ninth Street.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Hinsdale Brothers, manufacturers of woolens at Hinsdale, Mass., from Horwitz & Hershfield for $15,700 in favor of Montrose Berman on an assigned claim for goods sold by J. Koshland & Co. of Boston.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $12,381 against Joseph Carroll Montanye in favor of William C. Marsh on a suit in relation to stock of the Harlem Storage Warehouse and Express Company.

—The schedules of Edwin Benson, doing business as the Middletown Straw Hat Works at Middletown, N. Y., show liabilities of $21,784, nominal assets of $20,390, and actual assets of $10,850.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Given Manufacturing Company, to manufacture and deal in cotton and woolen goods in New-York City; capital, $250,000. Directors—Levi L. Gans, L. S. Bach of New-York City; John Given of Brooklyn, and others.

—The George R. Fuller Company, to manufacture artificial limbs, deformity appliances, and surgical supplies in Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—George R. Fuller, A. B. Warren, and Helen C. Fuller of Rochester.

—The Hygienic Dairy, to produce and deal in dairy and farm products in Utica; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. G. Wood, W. M. Gibson, and William Smith of Utica.

—The Goodsell Fruit Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. Hutchinson, W. W. Carroll, Charles H. Tenny of New-York City.

—The Consumers' Ice Company of Buffalo; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Wallenberg, N. P. Taft and Willet E. Hazard of Buffalo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the limited partnership heretofore transacting business under the firm name of AMORY, WORDEN & CO. at No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, in which JOHN M. AMORY and DANIEL T. WORDEN were general partners and LOUIS V. BELL the special partner, has been dissolved.

Dated New-York, July 1, 1896.

J. M. AMORY.
D. T. WORDEN,
LOUIS V. BELL.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do make, publish, and hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WORDEN, BELL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is that of brokers in stocks, bonds, securities of all kinds, and other business of the same nature and incidental thereto.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: DANIEL T. WORDEN, who is a general partner and resides at No. 4 East 68th Street, New-York City; EDWARD BELL, who is a general partner and resides at East Williston, Queens County, New-York, and LOUIS V. BELL, who is a special partner and resides at Hotel Waldorf, New-York City.

4. That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said limited partnership is the sum of $70,000, and DANIEL T. WORDEN and EDWARD BELL, general partners, each contribute $40,000 to said common stock.

5. That said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1896, and to terminate on the first day of July, 1901; and the principal place of business of said firm shall be at the City of New-York.

Dated July 1st, 1896.

(Signed) D. T. WORDEN,
EDWARD BELL,
CHARLES FRAZIER,
LOUIS V. BELL.

CHARLES FRAZIER & CO.,
BANKERS, 93 NASSAU STREET,
New-York, July 1st, 1896.

CHARLES FRAZIER and HENRY G. MARSHALL heretofore doing business as banking under the firm name of LAWRENCE, FRAZIER & CO., will continue the business under the name of CHARLES FRAZIER & CO.

CHARLES FRAZIER,
HENRY G. MARSHALL.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY LOWER, WITH A MODERATE BUSINESS.

Free Liquidation of Grain by Local Houses and the West—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet and Lower—Oats Firmer and Quiet—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Quiet and Easier—Coffee More Active and Higher.

The grain market had additional strength at the opening, owing to the improved conditions outside, but the advance brought very heavy realising orders and prices were lower at the close. Provisions were easier and had but little demand. Cotton was without life and closed easier. Coffee advanced sharply with Europe, and trading more active. Oats were higher on the increased export demand for spot.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	38¾@ ..
Flour, straights, spring.....	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.30 @ 3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	18 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam.....	4.20 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13 @ 13⅜
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½@ 7
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	3.00 @ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅜c on better cables, fair foreign buying, better Western markets, and reports of wet weather abroad, declined 1⅛@1¼c on free local liquidation, rallying ⅜c on late foreign buying, and closing steady at ⅛@⅜c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was ⅛@1½c lower, and very dull. Sales, 2,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4½c over July, free on board, afloat, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 60c, elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 3⅜c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 28,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 183,605 bushels; receipts, 82,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 189,344 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, following the weakness West and on fine weather....Spot was dull at ⅛c decline. Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅜c over July, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 80,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 126,637 bushels....Clearances hence, 52,879 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 195,287 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛@⅜c advance on the increased export demand. Spot were firm and in active export demand; with 270,000 bushels taken....Sales, 316,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22@22¼c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 21½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 23c, with 190,000 bushels for export at 23⅝@24c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21¼c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white 20c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 22¼@22½c; track mixed, 22@23c; track white, 23@26¾c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 145,900 bushels; exports, 20,000 bushels.

FUTURES SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	2,585,000	61¼ @62⅝	61⅝
August	1,180,000	61⅜ @61⅝	61⅜
September	3,180,000	62 @63¼	62½
October	20,000	62¼ @63⅛	62⅝
December	705,000	64 1-16@65¼	64¼
Total.....	6,520,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	115,000	33⅝ @33⅝	33⅝
August		@	
September	90,000	34 @34⅝	34
October	80,000	34½ @34⅝	34½
Total.....	285,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	40,000	20⅝ @20⅞	20⅝
September	20,000	20 5-16@20⅝	20⅝
Total.....	60,000		

FLOUR—Demand very light at easier prices....Sales, 22,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 4,000 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations; 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.40, 5,500 bbls patents at $3.75, 2,000 bbls clear at $2.90@$3.15, 1,000 bbls bakers' at $3.00@$3.75, and 1,400 bbls Winter straights at $3.45@$3.50....Arrivals, 4,900 bbls and 11,199 sacks; exports, no bbls and 4,084 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,539 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 40½c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board. Sales, 50,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at 38¼c.

BARLEY—Weaker at 32c, free on board, for 49 lb.

FLAXSEED—Sales, 32,000 bushels at 85c, cost, freight, and insurance, closing at 84½c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; cornmeal, $2.70@$2.80; do, 3 pearled barley, $4.45.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market continued lifeless. Supplies were held awaiting possibilities of demand, and at essentially the line of prices quoted latterly. Crude, in barrels, was scarce and at 20@21c, only yellow would be held at 23c without substantial bidding. White oil at 27@27½c.... LINSEED was not changed in price; demands were fair; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 42@43c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 1.—Oil market closed $1.15½; Standard's price, $1.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone of the market was weak throughout, with declines for the day of 10@12½c for pork, 2½@7½ points for lard, and 2½@3 points for bacon on free liquidating and no improvement in spot demands. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 29,000 head.

LARD—The West was down 2½@7½ points and moderately active in the options on a pressure to sell, with July closing there at 3.87½c, after selling early to 3.92½c; September was at 3.97½@4.05c, closing at 3.95½c; October at 4.02½@4.10c, closing at 4.00c and November at 4.32½@4.40c, closing at 4.37½c. The deliveries there on contracts were 5,000 tcs. Here there was an inactive and weak situation, with a sale late on Tuesday of 250 tcs at 4.20c, another to-day at 4.20c and 4.15c bid; tank lots at 3.85@3.87½c; July option nominal, 4.20c. City steam was strong; sales of 50 tcs at 3.75c. Refined was weaker; Continent at 4.50c; South American at 4.85c; compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—The trading here was slack for export after the full business of two days; prices were not changed; sales of 100 bbls mess. The West was depressed and 10@12½c lower, with trading light; July was at $6.82½@$6.95, closing at $6.82½; September at $7@$7.10, closing at $7 bid; October at $6.97½@$7.00, closing at $6.97½ asked; January at $7.80@$7.95, closing at $7.82½ asked; ....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $7.75 @$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $8.50@$10; short clear, $8@$10.

CUTMEATS—Were irregular in price; sales of 2,200 pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c, 300 pickled shoulders at 4¼c, 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5¾@5¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4¾c.

BACON—Was offered down 2½@5 points for short ribs and the West, with a dull trading, where July closed at $3.60 asked; September was at $3.75@$3.82½, closing at $3.75; October at $3.82½@$3.85, closing at $3.82½ asked; January at $3.95@$3.97½, closing at $3.96.

BEEF—Export trading was slow, while prices were held steadily; sales of 200 tcs and 500 bbls. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Continued inactive; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were firm in prices and in fair demand. ....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 68,424 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; heavy average weaker; others firm; $2.75@$3.55; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,568 head; active; strong; $2.90@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,591 head; 5c higher; $3@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,500 head; strong; $3.30@$3.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; strong; $2.95@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady to strong; $2.85@$3.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,175 head; $2.90@$3.25.

TALLOW—There was an offer to sell one lot of city for July delivery at 3¼c. The best bid on city was 3¼c. Some of the melters were simply holding, not trying to sell, talking 3½c, and even more, yet at the same time indicating that they would consider bids. For country made light demands and small sales at 3⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was rather firmer here under light offerings; 4½c was bid for city and 4¾c asked; Western to arrive was not to be had under 4½c. Chicago was at 4¼c bid and 4¾c asked. In lard stearine there was unimportant trading, with 4¾c quoted for Western and 5c for city. For oleo oil there was a light inquiry; a sale of about 100 tcs of United was made in Rotterdam at 31 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and higher through reports of crop damage and following the advance abroad. The close was steady at 10@20 points advance. Here and Hamburg were 1/16c up. Spot Rio quiet and steady at 13@13⅛c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags of No. 7 at 11⅝c, cost and freight; 2,500 bags Maracaibo, 300 bags Central American, and 850 bags Bogota on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 10.25c; January, 250 do at 10.20c; March, 3,000 do at 10.25c; May, 750 do at 10.20c; June, 600 bags at 10.25c; total, 5,000 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 11.80c and 250 do at 11.85c; August, 1,500 do at 11.25c; September, 500 do at 10.80c; October, 250 do at 10.40c; December, 250 do at 10.30c, 250 do at 10.35c, and 500 do at 10.30c; January, 750 do at 10.25c and 750 do at 10.20c; total, 4,750 bags; also 1,000 bags of May at 10.25c and 1,000 do of June at 10.30c were sold together. Exchange—3 points were paid to exchange 250 bags of May for July; 100 points were paid to exchange 250 bags of September for July, and 105 points were paid to exchange 250 bags of September for July; total for the day, 10,250 bags....Closing—prices: January, 10.25@10.25c; February, 10.15@10.25c; March, 10.15@10.25c; April, 10.15@10.25c; May, 10.15@10.20c; June, 10.15@10.25c; July, 11.80@11.85c; August, 11.20@11.25c; September, 10.75@10.85c; October, 10.40@10.45c; November, 10.30@10.40c; December, 10.25@10.30c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very quiet and closed at 10@4 points decline, with trading entirely of a room character, and no outside influences....Spot was dull and unchanged, sales, 54 bales to spinners, with 900 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; Middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	7.10@7.12	7.14	7.12	2,000
August	7.12@7.13	7.19	7.12	14,000
September	6.56@6.57	6.58	6.56	8,300
October	6.57@6.58	6.61	6.57	13,200
November	6.54@6.55	6.57	6.54	2,000
December	6.56@6.57	6.59	6.56	14,400
January	6.60@6.61	6.64	6.59	9,800
February	6.64@6.66	6.64	6.64	100
March	6.66@6.70	6.70	6.68	2,500
Total				66,800

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 672 bales, against 198 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The same general conditions prevail to-day that have been noted for two or three days past. The volume of business is not large, and with fairly liberal supplies the market is no stronger. General sales of marrow are at $1.15, and it is doubtful that choice marks can be bought for any less. Medium and pea, when wanted, bring $1.05, but they are easier bought than sold at that. Red kidney steady, with further sales to exporters at $1.05, free on board. Scarcely any interest in other varieties and market easy. Green peas about steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.15; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.20; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.77½@$1.80; green peas, barrels, 72½@73c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, barrels, 77½c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Quiet, stock accumulating; rather easy....Western creamery, 11½@15½c; extra, 15½c; State creamery, 11½@15½c; State dairy, 10@15c; factory, 8@11c; imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c, do, dairy, 8@11½c.

CHEESE—Firm; moderate demand....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Steady; fairly active....State, 12½@13c; Western, 11@12c; do; case, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—New apples meet a fair demand when of good quality at steady prices. There is a liberal supply of Maryland and Delaware peaches; they are still poor as a rule and pressed for sale at any reasonable bids. For Southern, receipts are small and fancy large fruit would bring good prices; the few offered to-day are generally of common quality, and ranging from $1@$2 per carrier. Le Conte pears are plenty and in buyers' favor. Plums scarce; values somewhat nominal for choice stock. Cherries are in light supply and firm. Strawberries are scarce, but the quality is running down, and there is not much demand for them; prices show wide range, and few sales are at the higher quotations. Blackberries are in excessive supply, dull, and lower. Gooseberries about steady. Fancy, large, dry, blue huckleberries are in some demand, but at easier prices; most of the supply is of common quality—small black or wet—and such are selling at extremely low figures. Currants weaker. Raspberries not over plenty and firm. Muskmelons neglected unless of unusually fine quality. Watermelons are in excessive supply; the trade is heavily overstocked, and the decline quoted yesterday seems little prospect of a clearance. We quote: Apples, Jersey, per bbl, $1.50@$2; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60c@$1; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50@75c; do, per basket, 25@35c; do, far Southern, large, fine, $1.50@ $2.50@$3; do, common to fair, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 75c@$1.25; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $2@ $4; do, per box, 75c@$1; plums, Botan, per carrier, $1.50@$2.25; Wild Goose, $1.50@$2; Chickasaw or Robinson, 75c@$1.25; Maryland and Delaware Beach, per quart, 3@4c; cherries, extra large, dark, per lb, 12@14c

OPERA FIRM'S SCHEDULES

DEBTS AND ASSETS OF ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.

Liabilities of $551,296.88 and Property of the Nominal Value of $477,907.65 and Actual Value of $162,154.85—Many of the Debtors of the Concern Insolvent—Amounts Due to Some of the Principal Creditors—Mr. Abbey's Individual Debts.

The schedules in the assignment of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, the theatrical and opera managers, were filed yesterday in the County Court House.

The total debts and liabilities and assets are:

Secured	$179,201.91
Preferred	2,675.01
Unsecured	369,419.36
Total	$551,296.88
Nominal assets	$477,907.65
Actual assets	162,154.85

These totals include firm and individual assets and liabilities combined. The totals are made up as follows:

Debts and liabilities of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau,	$114,201.91
Preferred	2,675.61
Unsecured	364,109.37
Total firm liabilities	$480,986.89
Actual firm assets	156,554.85

The individual debts and assets are as follows:

Henry E. Abbey's debts and liabilities	$65,000.00
Unsecured	5,304.39
Total	$70,304.39
Nominal assets of Mr. Abbey	$73,400.00
Actual assets	5,600.00
Total	$79,000.00

Maurice Grau and John B. Schoeffel, the schedules state, have no liabilities or assets.

The firm made an assignment to Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps for the benefit of creditors on May 21. In an affidavit attached to the papers Mr. Abbey explains the difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets by saying, "Many of the debtors are worthless or insolvent, and those claims to which no actual value is given are, in my opinion, uncollectable."

As to scenery, costumes, and properties of the firm Mr. Abbey says: "These assets represent the investment of large sums of money, and, although now in a worn condition, would, nevertheless, be of considerable value to persons who would use them in the operas and plays and in the theatres for which they are made. To persons, however, not having use for said articles, such as second-hand dealers, they are almost of no value. Moreover, a large part of such articles are pledged to secure a note for $15,000, and if applied to the satisfaction of that indebtedness, it is very improbable that, even under the most favorable circumstances of sale, there would be any surplus remaining. As to the real estate, the cause of difference is due to incumbrances thereon."

John B. Schoeffel made a similar affidavit. The assets of the firm on May 23, 1896, were as follows:

One lot of freehold land and three lots of leasehold land, upon which stands the Tremont Theatre in Boston, Mass.; nominal value, including building, $250,000; subject to a mortgage of $100,000; actual value	$150,000.00
Other property in Boston, nominal value	20,000.00
Costumes, scenery, and properties in New-York, nominal value, $50,000; actual value	2,000.00
Office furniture, actual value	300.00
Four horses, nominal value, $400; actual value	50.00
Cash in Fourteenth Street Bank	148.67
In Bank of New-Amsterdam	58.99
In Garfield National Bank	30.79
Cash in office	35.85
Cash in Freeman National Bank of Boston	1,212.28
Cash in box office, Tremont Theatre	345.20

Among the secured creditors are:

The Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company	$14,681.91
Arnold A. Rand, trustee, Boston, Mass.	16,520.00
Broadway National Bank, Boston, Mass.	20,000.00
Freeman National Bank, Boston	20,000.00
C. J. Connelly, Boston, Mass.	12,000.00
Frances A. Kingsley	15,000.00
Norton Folsom	2,000.00
S. Shevlin	2,000.00
Von Blomberg	8,000.00
W. H. Crane	5,000.00
Lawrence, Frazier & Co.	7,000.00
Henry Dazian City	5,000.00

The creditors preferred by statute are:

Lillian Russell	$527.77
Bornheim	359.50
Andrew Boyd	72.00
Castlebert	43.00
David Hayes	16.50
F. Kirchheubel	500.00
G. Nowak	84.50
N. McGlehan	428.39
Peter Miller	13.00
William Parry	80.00
Thomas Pryor	13.00
John H. Pulver	13.00
W. G. Scattergood	22.10
E. Siedle	106.35
A. Stewart	58.00
Estelle Totten	150.00
John E. Warner	150.00
J. Watts	157.00

Among the principal general creditors are:

Robert and Ogden Goelet	$48,475.04
Frances A. Kingsley, Gilsey House	28,000.00
Sir Henry Irving	9,873.00
Mme. Melba	8,000.00
Morgan, Harjes & Co.	10,202.50
Elizabeth Marbury	6,633.55
Lillian Nordica	5,000.00
New-York Press Club	7,000.00
F. C. Prentiss	5,000.00
Horace G. Phillips	5,000.00
William Steinway	45,950.00
Frank V. Strauss	9,000.00
Agnes B. Schoeffel	9,905.00
Tyson & Co.	18,000.00
J. H. Zimmerman, Philadelphia	7,000.00

The individual assets of Henry E. Abbey were put down in the assignment as follows:

Cash	$1,400.00
Two lots of land, Akron, Ohio, with building	7,000.00
Claim to certain articles of furniture at 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, which are claimed by a third party	
Two horses, two carriages, two sets of harness	2,000.00

The Akron (Ohio) property is incumbered with two mortgages of $65,000. Mr. Abbey owes a number of hotel bills, including $1,400 to J. H. Breslin. The other large creditors are: The Penn Mutual Life, $4,000, secured by mortgage on Ohio property; Lotta M. Crabtree, $20,000 secured by second mortgage on the Akron property.

Among the assets of Maurice Grau named were 200 pieces of Italian armor and costumes, 19 shirts, and a trunk, "in Closet No. 19." These assets are covered by a chattel mortgage for $15,000, and are of no value above that amount.

CHILD'S PLEADING IRRESISTIBLE.

It Moved Magistrate Simms to Release Her Mother.

Mrs. Rebecca Gotlin of 189 Eldridge Street was fined $3 by Magistrate Simms, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for disorderly conduct. She was arrested Tuesday night near her home for quarreling with a man. Her three-year-old daughter, who was with her, was also locked up.

Mrs. Gotlin had no money to pay her fine, and was committed to jail. When the court officers attempted to lead her away her daughter clung to her skirts so tenaciously that the court attendants had hard work to drag her away. When the woman had been taken down stairs, Agent Dietz of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to whose care the little girl was assigned, learned that Mrs. Gotlin had an infant at home, and that her husband was very sick. He carried the little girl to Magistrate Simms and told him the circumstances. The child pleaded for her mother.

"Good man," she said, "please let me see my mamma. My mamman is good to me. Don't hurt her, but let her go home."

"You are a noble little girl," said Magistrate Simms, patting her on the cheek. He then remitted the woman's fine and released her.

Attachment Against W. T. Scheele.

An attachment for $380 against Walter T. Scheele, who testified in the Fleming trial as an expert chemist, was received by the Sheriff yesterday. It is in favor of Carl Mayhoff on an assigned claim on two notes which Mr. Scheele gave on July 1 and Nov. 10, 1893, to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy for rent of an office at 78 William Street. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Scheele could not be found at his office or home, and was supposed to be in Hoboken, N. J. The attachment was served at the offices of the District Attorney and the Controller to attach money due him for services in the Fleming case.

IMPORTANT CASE FOR IMPORTERS.

Values and Powers of Board of General Appraisers Involved.

Local importers of dress goods are awaiting with great interest the decision of a board of three Appraisers which was appointed to straighten out a difference in valuation that recently arose in the case of a consignment of all-wool challies and bosseles.

The present controversy grew out of the alleged undervaluation of a consignment of challies and bosseles imported by Converse, Stanton & Cullen. There were about a dozen items in the invoice, and the advances in valuation ordered by the Appraiser ranged from 6 to 68 per cent. When it is taken into consideration that all advances of 10 per cent. and over incur a penalty of 2 per cent. for every 1 per cent. advance, it can readily be seen that the penalty would exceed the value of the goods.

Interest was added to this case by the fact that Mr. Stanton is President of the Customs Textile Association, and that the recent advances on importations of challies and bosseles have been brought about by the representations of agents of the association. The advance in the case in question was the result of a report made to Appraiser Bunn by Examiner Peet of the Fifth Division of the Appraiser's Stores.

Examiner Peet submitted to Appraiser Bunn samples of the goods consigned to Converse, Stanton & Cullen, as well as samples of the goods that had recently been advanced by the General Appraisers, and they were found to be identical. Mr. Peet thereupon ordered the advance in accordance with Treasury regulations, but ordered Examiner Peet to confer with the importers and ascertain if there had not been a clerical error or if the goods had not been bought as a job lot.

Mr. Stanton assured the examiner that, so far as he could see, the goods had been properly invoiced, and that it was the examiner's duty to make the advance if he found that the goods had been undervalued. The advances were made, and an appeal was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, the case being referred to T. S. Sharretts as reappraiser. The latter found that the invoices were practically correct, except that he advanced the values of some challies from 68 centimes to 70 centimes.

From Mr. Sharretts's action the Collector ordered an appeal, and a board of three Appraisers, after hearing the evidence, ordered the advances restored. Under the Administration law, the decision of the board of three General Appraisers as to the dutiable value of merchandise is final and Converse, Stanton & Cullen could take no further step in the appeal. To the surprise of the authorities, however, the board of three subsequently recalled its decision, presumably for the purpose of giving the matter further consideration.

This action is what makes the case more interesting. If the board of three should establish a precedent recalling its decision, which under the law has heretofore been considered final, and which has been duly filed with the Collector and transmitted to the Appraiser, and change the valuations, it is understood that a number of importers will promptly file applications for a similar privilege.

Examiner Peet, who was instrumental in securing the advances, has been the subject of considerable criticism on the part of the members of the Textile Association. Some of them have gone so far as to ask for Mr. Peet's removal or transfer to some other division, but Appraiser Bunn has turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, because he regarded the examiner as a trustworthy and honest official. Mr. Peet has been in the service several years, and previous to his appointment was an importer himself, and therefore has been regarded as thoroughly competent to fulfill the duties of his position.

EMPIRE STATE BANK DISSOLVED.

Assets of over $330,000 Liquidated at a Cost of $18.65.

The Empire State Bank has been dissolved by an order of the Supreme Court on the application of the Directors and stockholders, and the business of the concern has been closed.

The bank was organized under the State law in 1888, and started in business with a capital of $250,000 and $50,000 surplus. The business of the bank was conducted at 640 Broadway up to Nov. 5, 1895, when the premises were destroyed by fire. Owing to the destruction of the building and to the general depression in trade, the deposits in the bank fell off greatly, and the Directors and stockholders concluded that it would be wise to dissolve the bank and liquidate its affairs. Thereupon an agreement was made with the Astor Place Bank whereby the latter undertook to take charge of the deposits in the Empire State Bank. James W. Conrow, the President of the Empire State Bank, and Charles H. Roberts, the cashier, took charge of the liquidation, and succeeded in converting the assets of the bank, which were inventoried at $335,673, into cash, and the proceeds realized amounted to the sum of $336,512.09.

The liquidation was rather remarkable in that not only have all the assets been collected without any loss, but all of the depositors have been paid, and only one check of $10, the holder of which is unknown, remains unpaid. The affairs of the bank were liquidated at the insignificant expense to the stockholders of $18.65.

Jordan J. Rollins, the referee in the dissolution proceedings, says in his report to the court: "James W. Conrow, President of the Empire State Bank, by his energy and skillful management, has succeeded in liquidating most expeditiously the assets of his bank, aggregating in gross over $330,000, without loss of any kind, and without the intervention of a receiver."

In the final decree the Court directed the Directors of the bank to make distribution of the moneys in hand among the stockholders.

The bank Directors held their last meeting yesterday, and, after making provision for the pro rata distribution of the funds in their hands among the stockholders, they adopted resolutions in appreciation of their high regard for Mr. Conrow and Mr. Roberts for the efficient manner in which the bank's affairs have been liquidated. Gibson Putzel of Rose & Putzel was the counsel for the bank in the dissolution proceedings.

W. H. HART REINSTATED.

The Fire Board's Reason for His Removal Declared to be a Sham.

William H. Hart was a clerk in the Fire Department. The Commissioners found no omission of duty on his part, but they abolished his office last November, and then filled his place by the appointment of a clerk whom they had previously dismissed.

Roswell D. Hatch obtained from Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court a peremptory mandamus ordering the reinstatement of Mr. Hart. The Fire Commissioners appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which handed down a decision yesterday restoring Mr. Hart to his position. The decision, which was written by Justice Patterson, says:

The only question before the Court was whether the action of the Commissioners of the Fire Department in discharging the relator was a legitimate exercise of the power they possessed to abolish the office he held and dispense with his services or was a mere pretext to remove him in order that they might put some one in his place.

It is manifest that the relator was discharged on the mere pretense that his office was abolished, and a man named McLewee was immediately assigned to do the same work that the relator had done. This man McLewee had been an employe of the Fire Department, filling a place that had been abolished by resolution of the board, which resolution remained unrescinded at the time this relator was removed from his position, and it is painfully apparent that the relator was thrust aside simply for the purpose of retaining McLewee in the employment and under the pay of the board, although the place he filled had been abolished. Not only was the alleged reason for the discharge of the relator and the retention of McLewee, who was virtually a discharged employe, mere sham, but McLewee was ineligible to fill the place, even had the relator's position been abolished, for he had not passed the civil service examination required by law.

The decision says that in no sense could the action regarding Mr. McLewee be regarded as a transfer from one position to another.

Women's A. P. A. in Brooklyn.

Twenty women in Brooklyn have formed the Women's Historical Society, an A. P. A. organization, having among its objects "the removal of the public schools and National and local politics from the influence of the Papal power." It is the first women's branch of the A. P. A. in Brooklyn. Its officers are: President—Mrs. Titcomb; Vice President—Miss Pike; Secretary—Miss Terrell; Treasurer—Mrs. McCuen.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, H. Cohen and others, at $40,270, the five-story brick flat, 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, with right to strip 10 inches wide adjoining to the north.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Peter McGlade, at $5,183, the two-story frame dwelling 606 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 281:6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100. In partition, also, he sold to Thomas Lenane, at $3,075, the two-story frame dwelling 426 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 50 by 106.6, subject to the city's right to acquire 20 feet for widening the street. Under foreclosure, Mr. Wells sold to Joseph Wiener, at $16,925, the five-story brick and stone flat 538 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 55 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 264 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,300.

By William Kennelly, trustee's sale, Francis A. Dugro, appointee, 266 East Fourth Street, south side, 288.7½ feet east of Avenue B, 24.9½ by 96.2, four-story brick tenement, with stores; subject to mortgage of $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 675 feet west of Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, for seven three-story and one three-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, by Isabella N. Leo of 584 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $68,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Arthur C. Mander of 127 East Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $42,000.

No. 101 West Sixty-second Street, for a one-story brick store, by Mrs. C. L. Miller of 105 West Sixty-second Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street, five two-story brick flats and stores; Madison Avenue, east side, 27.10 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, for two five-story brick flats and stores; Madison Avenue, east side, 81.10 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, by Giacinto Graziadio of 2,186 First Avenue, owner; cost, $80,000.

Fieldston Road and Riverdale Lane, corner, for a two-story frame dwelling, by William P. Berrien of Riverdale Lane, owner; cost, $3,700.

Myrtle Street, east side, 3,000 feet south of Boston Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William M. Rougee, owner; cost, $1,200.

Elton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for two four-story brick flats and stable, by Mrs. Margaretha Gerken of 666 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $32,500.

Nos. 78 and 80 Seventh Street, by the German Policlinik of 38 Avenue A, owner, alterations to a three-story Policlinik, hospital, &c.; cost, $2,500.

No. 57 Franklin Street, by Thompson & Koss, owners, alterations to a two-story and basement brick building; cost, $600.

Nos. 94 and 96 Cortlandt, the southwest corner of Pelham Street, by Abraham Rosenblum of 93 St. Mark's Place, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,200.

Leonard Street, northeast corner of Hudson, by Frederick Bechstein, of 153 West Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse; cost, $2,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite foot of East Eighty-fourth Street, by the City of New-York, Department of Public Charities, 66 Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $950.

Seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, by Eastmans Company of New-York, owner; alterations to a one-story brick abattoir; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 173 and 175 Prince Street, by Charles Koch of 127 Thompson Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store, &c.; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 80 feet east of Webster Avenue, by May L. Chartrand of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Webster Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 1.

65TH ST, 103 East; Oscar Kaufmann to Bertha Gardner.....$1
91ST ST, 709 East; Margaretha Rietze to Henrietta Earnest..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 52.5 ft s of 65th St, 16x80; Harriet W. Strong and husband to Matilda Schnaper..... 1
82D ST, n s, 216 ft w of Avenue B, or East End Av, 27.4x102.2; Sybilla E. Wille to Magdalena Rath..... 1
118TH ST, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Catharine Brennan and husband to Mary J. Brennan..... 1
112TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 57x100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to Emily C. Horton..... 1
114TH ST, 79 East; Katherine P. Hooks to Mary McManus..... 25,000
133TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; William P. Austin and wife to Theodore C. Gross..... 14,500
114TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Patrick Connolly and wife to Vincent Garofalo..... 10,300
103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; George Fehn and wife to Leon Cohen.. 1,188
122D ST, n s, 98 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Samuel C. Baum and wife to Philip Acker and another..... 12,000
114TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; George Edgar and Theodore Kilian and wives to Charles Gahren..... 1
135TH ST, s s, 352 ft e of 4th Av, runs w to Bernard T. Hearns, ex. prop. 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 152.3 ft s of Taylor St, 84.5x229.6x62x218; Ralph L. Anderton and wife to James F. Donnelly to Joseph C. Schramm..... 9,500
16TH ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Barbara Gerner to Ignatz L. Gluck. 15,500
MANHATTAN AV, s s, 27.11 ft e of 116th St, 36.3x82; Alonzo Rothschild to Addie A. Cullin..... 1
10TH ST, s s, e half of Lot 15, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Peter C. Wogstrand and wife to George W. Johnston..... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Union Av, 117.11x83.6x54.5x145.11x irregular; Herman Schmuck and wife to George H. Huber..... 1
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, n w corner of 152d St, 85.1x109.7x74.11x89.2; George H. Huber and wife to Herman Schmuck..... 1
2D ST, s s, 352 ft e of 4th Av, runs e 40x s 110x w 60x s 94x s e 60x s 60 to 1st St x e 43x n 274 to 2d St, William's Bridge; Marcella V. Egan to Michael Brennan and another..... 5,000
AVENUE B, 279; Esther Tischer to Ignatz Martin..... 1
31ST ST, 122 East; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to William Hamilton..... 11,800
40TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Thomike and others, executors, to James D. Hague..... 33,750
136TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 87.8x15.9x87.6x75x99.11; James Noble and wife and Frederick Gauss and wife to Henry Korn..... 1
98TH ST, 148 to 154 West; John C. Barth and wife to Hannah B. Williams..... 1
136TH ST, 707 East; Hermann G. Unger and wife to Frederick Goll..... 1
140TH ST, s e corner of Railroad Av, lots 282 to 291; amended map of Central Mott Haven; Charles W. Alcott and Charles C. Wehrum and wives to Henry H. Chase..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Henry H. Chase and wife to Katherine P. Hooks..... 40,000
WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Frederick Goll and wife to Hermann G. Unger..... 1
LOT 48, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont; The United Real Estate and Trust Company to Lydia A. Bliss..... 1
LOT 386, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Julia Kornlogy to Charles Kaiser..... 1,600
JENNINGS ST, 1,086 and 1,088; Alexander Spier and another to Rebecca Levy..... 1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; William J. Brooker and wife and Isaac Will. Dunn and wife to Julius H. Giese..... 4,300
FREEMAN ST, n s, Lot 175, map of Section A Vyse estate; Margarethe Strese to Charles Smith and wife..... 4,800
VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 155th St, 25x100; Robert E. Humphreys to Lewis D. Jackson..... 1
31ST ST, 122 East; Jennie Orr and others to William Hamilton..... 1
29TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Dengler to L. H. Stevens..... 1
64TH ST, 46 West; John C. Borges and wife to Michael H. Donovan and under in..... 1
59TH ST, 338 West; Norman T. A. Mellis, referee, to Edmund Kelly, as trustee..... 5,000
87TH ST, 112 West; Louis B. Rolston and wife to Eliza T. Hemenway..... 24,000
68TH ST, 52 West; Sydney A. Smith and wife to Gertrude F. Hess..... 26,750
49TH ST, s s, 228.4 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x100; Ellen Trimble to James G. Wallace..... 21,000
72D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Julius Levine and wife to Charles Spangood..... 1
1ST Av, 1,576; Amandus E. N. Steffens and wife to Max Katz and another..... 10
518T ST, 327 East; Joseph Kahn and wife to Amalie Kahn..... 1
FORSYTH ST, s; Max Borck and wife to Elkan Kahn..... 33,250
HESTER ST, 124, and 69 and 71 Chrystie St; Emily C. Horton to Hyman Sonn and another..... 1
MOTT ST, 32, and 21 Pell St; Julia Foggi to Theresa Foggi, ¼ part..... 1
92D ST, 71 West; George Edgar to Carrie E. Edgar..... 100
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 75.3 ft s of Stanton St, 21.2x86.6; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Reuben Grunauer..... 5,000
GRAND ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 25.9x76; Louis Rohdenburg, as executor, to Nicholas Gerdes..... 23,700
92D ST, 71 West; Augusta Gahren to George Edgar..... 1
56TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 25.5x100; also, w s of 8th Av, 25.5 ft s of 56th St, 75x100; Mary H. Lester to James F. Lester and another..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee, to Bridget Curry..... 14,400
73D ST, 302 East; Philip Acker and wife to Samuel C. Baum..... 15,000
7TH AV, 2,271 and 2,273; Elkan Kahn and wife to Max Borck..... 55,000
145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland to Albert C. Morris and wife..... 2,500
BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 53x147x50x164.9; Alice M. Holland to Otto Von Tuck and another..... 9,000
SUBURBAN ST, e s, 78 ft n of Hunt Av, 46.6x118; Jacob Hysler to Julia Hysler..... 1
COMMONWEALTH AV, n e corner of Mansion St, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary Courtney..... 600
LOTS 1 to 17, Block 33; also, Lots 34 to 42, Block 33, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Theodore C. Gross..... 1
SIDNEY ST, s s, 94.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 31.3x310.3x87.1x290.3; Hannah B. Williams to John C. Barth..... 1
SIDNEY ST, s s, 31.8 ft e of Westchester Av, 30x274.9x32x265.6; Hannah B. Williams to same..... 1

Leases Recorded.

FARBEL, Peter, to Herman Samuels; 168 Suffolk St, 1 year..... $300
GANS, Adolph, to David Cohen; 10 Essex St, 5 years..... 396
PAUL, Philip, to Jacob Behl; part of Paul's estate, Throgg's Neck, lying south of Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, and between Pelham Parkway, 5 years..... 100
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE of the City of New-York to William B. Nichols; w s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft s of 50th St, 25x100, 21 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Louis, and August Kiél to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of Varick St, 42 ft s of Charlton St, 1 year..... $7,000
BAUER, John F., and wife to the East River Savings Bank; s s of 2d St, being Lot 18, map of Thomas R. Ludlam, 1 year..... 12,000
BLACK, Henry, and wife to Minnie Rinaldo; e s of 3d Av, 80.5 ft n of 56th St, 3 years..... 13,500
BOGNER, Joseph and Max, to Michael Keefer and wife; s s of 53d St, 75 ft w of 10th Av, 2½ years..... 2,000
BERGMANN, Charles D., and wife to Mary Schwabedissen; n s of 83d St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 7,000
BRADY, William G., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 122d St, 137 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years. 12,500
BRENNAN, Michael, and wife to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; s s of 2d St, 352 ft w of 4th Av, 40x to 1st St, x48x274; William's Bridge, 3 years..... 3,000
COLLINS, Charles O., to Mosel E. Banks; n s of Bethune St, 88 ft w of Washington St, 3 years..... 1,000
CHAPIN, Georgie A., to Edward S. Clinch; n s of 94th St, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 1,000
COE, Eva J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52 and 54 Union Square; also n s of 17th St, 115 ft e of Union Square, 3 years..... 80,000
CHASE, Henry H., to Charles W. Alcott; 146th St, s s, 118.8 ft e of Railroad Av, 2 years..... 7,000
SAME to Charles H. Wehrum; s e corner of Railroad Av and 146th St, 2 years.. 8,000
SAME to Mary McManus; same property, 2 years..... 5,000
CURRY, Bridget and Lawrence A., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; e s of Lexington Av, 68.2 ft s of 73d St, 5 years.. 12,000
CRONIN, Annie, to the Bank for Savings, New-York; 293 Henry St, 1 year..... 5,000
DONOVAN, Michael H., to John C. Borges; 46 West 64th St, 1 year..... 10,000
DE LACY, George C., and wife to Elizabeth F. Bogardus; e s of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, Lot 50, map of Fort George property, 3 years..... 4,000
EDGAR, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71 West 92d St, 3 years..... 9,000
ELLIS, Christopher C., to Irving Savings Institution; n w corner of 3d Av and 56th St, &c., 1 year..... 8,000
EHRMANN, Henry, and wife to Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; 100 Pitt St, 5 years..... 15,000
EULER, Elizabeth, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 136th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (two mortgages).. 30,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 2,000
FORBES, Sarah L. and William, to executors of Max Weil; w s of 20th St, Lot 322, map of C. C. Moore property, 5 years..... 5,000
GALLINGER, Mary and Simon, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 5th St, 240.6 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year.. 7,500
GERIN, Andreas, and wife to Levi Livingston; s s of 47th St, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,000
GEIGER, Charles, to Eliza Segelken; 212 West 22d St, 5 years..... 2,500
GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Josephine Wandell; n s of Buchanan Place, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 4 years..... 2,000
GRAY, Lydia B., to F. Cecil Flynn; 133 West 42d St, 3 years..... 50,000
GALL, Frederick, to Herman G. Unger; 707 East 136th St, 2 years..... 1,000
GOODWIN, James E., to trustee for Annie A. Moran; 31 Vandewater St, 6 months..... 2,000
GERDES, Nicholas, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n e corner of Grand and Margin St, 99 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 10,000
GAROFALO, Vincent, to Patrick Connolly and wife; n s of 114th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,800
GUNST, Jacob, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of 2d Av, 50.8 ft n of 88th St, 5 years..... 14,000
HAYES, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 8th Av, 100 ft s of 58th St, 3 years..... 16,000
HAMILTON, William, and wife to Jennie Orr, as trustee of Robert Orr; 216 East 31st St, 3 years..... 9,000
HESS, Gertrude, and Jacob, to Bertha Doctor; 82 West 68th St, 2 years..... 1,750
HANEY, Frank, to executors, &c., of Herman Jacoby; 223 East 84th St, 3 years..... 8,000
JOHNSEN, Amund, to Edward Oppenheimer; 50 West 3d St, also 52 3d St, 9 months..... 38,000
JACKSON, Lewis D., to Henry E. Klugh; s e corner of Railroad or Vanderbilt Av and 185th St, 3 years..... 700
JOHNSTON, Frances E. and John J., to John L. Cadwalader and others, trustees of Maria C. Hone; s s of 45th St, 275 ft of 9th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
JONES, Walter O., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Wooster St, 64 ft n of Grand St, ½ part, 1 year..... 3,000
KORN, Henry, to James Noble and Frederick Gauss; n s of 136th St, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,500
LEUBE, Selma L., to Babette Haag; w s of Union Av, 83 ft n of Strong Av, 5 years..... 3,000
MAAS, Lewis, and wife to Marion M. Goldman; s e corner of Broome and Clinton Sts, 5 years..... 10,000
MORRIS, Albert C., and wife to executors, &c., of Horace Bennett; n s of 140th St, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 30,000
SAME to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 511 and 513 West 145th St, secures surety to bonds, &c., to discharge liens..... ....
SAME to Albert W. Fiero; n s of 145th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 10,000
SAME to executors, &c., of Marc Eidlitz; n s of 145th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 30,000
NEWMAN, Marks, and wife to Susan C. Herrman and others, executors, &c., of John Herriman; 90 Essex St, 5 years.. 18,000
O'CALLAGHAN, William, and wife to Metz & Meyer; 708 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 4,045
OWENS, Mary J., and Sarah A. Clark to Beinecke & Co.; 708 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 4,045
SAME to same; s s of 73d St, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,500
STRAUS, Mark J., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 98th St, 233.3 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 25,000
MARION-SIMS, Lillian, to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; s s of 72d St, 343 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 25,000
SCHIMICK, Herman, and wife to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees of Philip Dater, deceased; s w corner of Westchester and Union Avs, 3 years..... 9,000
SAME to same; w s of Union Av, 106.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 27,000
SAME to same; s s of Westchester Av, 67.11 ft w of Union Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 27,000
SMITH, Charles, and wife to Margarethe Strese; n o of Freeman St, Lot 175, map of Section A, Vyse estate, installments.. 1,500
SPECHT, Martin, and wife to Oscar Schwarz; 532 East 83d St, 5 years..... 4,000
SCHNAPER, Matilda, to Harriet W. Strong; w s of Lexington Av, 52.5 ft s of 65th St, 2 years..... 3,000
STEFFENS, Amandus E. N., and wife to Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr; 133 West 98th St, 2½ years..... 1,000
SAME to same; 135 West 98th St, 2½ years..... 1,000
SHRADY, Jacob and William, and wives to executors of Clinton Gilbert, deceased; n s of 120th St, 80 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 17,000
THE CENTRAL REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION to the Bank for Savings of New-York; s w corner of 4th Av and 19th St, 6 years..... 700,000
TACINELLI, Giuseppe, and others to Ilmira G. Manley; n corner of Courtlandt Av and 148th St, 1 year..... 500
URNSTEIN, Otto, to Louis Lehor and others, trustees; 153 Allen St, lease, 3 years..... 3,500
VREELAND, Annie F., and husband to Egbert Winkler; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 2½ months..... 7,000
VON SUCK, Otto, and Frederick Brodt to Alice M. Holland; e s of Brook Av, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, demand..... 5,000
VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to Richard Webber; e s of St. Ann's Av, Lot 371, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., demand..... 35,000
WALLACE, James G., to Ellen Trimble; s s of 49th St, 228.4 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 15,000
WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s e corner of White St, 4 years.. 600,000
WILLIAMS, Hannah B., to John C. Barth; 148 to 154 West 98th St, 2 4-12 years.. 15,000
WALTER, Harriet, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 427 St. Mark's Place, 2 years..... 2,000
WISE, Nathan, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,037 3d Av, 3 years.. 15,000
SAME to same; 1,039 3d Av, 3 years..... 15,000
YOUNG, James P., and wife to Theophilus H. Gee; n s of 54th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, three mortgages..... 13,500
SAME to Central Trust Company of New-York; same property, 5 years, three mortgages..... 81,000
ZIMMERMAN, Sophia, and Jacob A., to Agnes H. Robinson; e s of F